

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXI.—NEW SERIES, No. 803.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CAMDEN-ROAD CHAPEL DISTRIBUTION FUND.

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, 1861, a SERMON will be preached by the Rev. W. MORLEY PUNSHON (Wesleyan Minister): after which a Collection will be made in aid of the above Fund.
Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of MILE-

END NEW TOWN CHAPEL will be LAID on MONDAY, March 25, 1861, at Three p.m. (D.V.) by ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., on which occasion an Address will be delivered by the Rev. George Smith, Secretary of the Congregational Union; after the ceremony Tea will be provided in the King Edward School-rooms, Albert-street (Spitalfields District); in the Evening a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.
CONTRIBUTIONS in Aid of the Building Fund will be gratefully received by the Rev. Wm. Tyler, Treasurer, 2, Trafalgar-place-east, Hackney-road.

THE VOTE by BALLOT SOCIETY.

MEMBERS—all Subscribers of One Shilling and upwards yearly. Friends are requested to agitate in the provinces. Applications for Petitions, Tracts, and Lectures, to be sent to the undersigned, by whom Subscriptions will be received.
JOHN F. BONTEMS, Honorary Secretary.
Offices—5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

CANDIDATES for Admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September, are informed that applications will be received until the 1st July; but it is desirable to avoid unnecessary delay.
Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only.
There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to enter at once upon the ordinary Course of Study, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.
A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened Literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.
All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W.
WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ART UNION.

Licensed by the Board of Trade.
PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON.
SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE SHILLINGS.
HEAD OFFICE, 28, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.
(Three doors from Piccadilly).
A Subscription of Five Shillings constitutes Membership for One Year; and every Member, for every Five Shillings subscribed, shall have One Chance in obtaining a Painting or other Work of Art at the Annual Meeting of the Society.
The Whole Amount of Subscriptions shall be expended on Works of Art, after deducting the necessary expenses of Management, and such a sum annually as the Council may from time to time consider expedient for the purpose of forming a Reserve Fund to meet contingencies.
ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Secretary.
CHARLES JAMES ROWE, Assistant-Secretary.
N.B.—The Drawing for Prizes will positively take place on the 30th of May.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID. There are at present upwards of two hundred pensioners on the funds, but it is the anxious desire of the Committee to raise this number to one thousand before the close of 1861. There are several thousands of utterly destitute blind persons in this country, who, from other afflictions in addition to their blindness, or from having lost their sight late in life, are quite unable to earn their daily bread; it is on behalf of such as these the Society asks for HELP.
The mode of administering relief is by pensions of Half-a-Crown per week, or by temporary relief of 5s. or 2s. 6d. per month, until they can be placed permanently on the 2s. 6d. per week list, which is accomplished by rotation. The Society is desirous of extending relief, regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of good moral character, who shall possess the necessary qualifications—BLINDNESS and WANT.
A SUBSCRIBER of One Guinea per annum has the privilege of nominating a pensioner, who will be immediately placed on the funds, if found to be a proper object of relief.
A DONATION of Ten Guineas constitutes a LIFE SUBSCRIBER.
SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London and Westminster Bank, and its branches, or by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street, President of the East London Auxiliary; John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, President of the Parent Society.
DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS of a Guinea and upwards will be acknowledged monthly in the "Nonconformist," and also in the "Times."
Reports and all information may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.; Mr. Clark, 13a, John-street, Stepney, E.; Mr. Watson, 3, Bar tholomew-lane, E.C.

FULLY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at a

moderate rent, in a healthy and agreeable position, facing the London Fields, at Hackney, and conveniently situated for the friends attending the May Meetings; has Four Bed-rooms, Dressing-room, Drawing and Dining-rooms, with Offices and Gardens. Rent, Two-and-a-Half Guineas per week, or a part of the house would be let.
Apply to Messrs. Debenham and Tewson, Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

NONCONFORMIST to be SOLD for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, perfect; 1817, 1848, a few Nos. wanting; 1849, perfect; 1850, 1851, 1852, two or three Nos. wanting; 1853, perfect.
Apply to Mr. C. R. Nelson, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

PARENTS desirous of sending their Sons to the London University Schools, Gower-street, can meet with a comfortable HOME for them in a family residing near Regent's-park, within fifteen minutes' walk of the University. Unexceptionable references given and required.
Apply to Mr. Lambert, 19, Mornington-crescent, N.W.

A GENTLEMAN who has for some time acted as Assistant Minister in connexion with a well-known Independent Minister in the country (of above forty years' standing) is OPEN to a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT.
Address, H. S. M., 2, Colonnade, Albany-road, Old Kent-road, London, S.

TO DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an INDOOR ASSISTANT, Unmarried, age Thirty to Forty, willing to take Domestic Charge in a Christian household where there are several others, and Principals not resident. Must be a man of decided character.
Address, with particulars and salary required, S. R., 67, St. Paul's, London.

WANTED, by an UNDERGRADUATE of London University, who has had three years' experience as Assistant in a Public School, an ENGAGEMENT as MASTER or ASSISTANT. Age Twenty. Satisfactory testimonials.
Address, H., Mr. Pratt, 8, Orchard-street, Wells-street, Hackney, London, N.E.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to place his SON, aged twelve, under the CARE of a Dissenting Minister, or of a Gentleman who takes a very limited number of Pupils.
Apply, T. H. B., Post-office, Newrich.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a steady, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to a PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, where there is a good opportunity of becoming well acquainted with a general business, and a comfortable home.
Address, D. Wallworth, Maldon, Essex.

A YOUNG LADY who has spent four years on the Continent in the Study of Languages, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in a First-class SCHOOL or FAMILY where she will be required to instruct in French, German, and the usual branches of an English education. Good references can be had.
Letters to be addressed H. R. W., Post-office, Holt, Norfolk.

A LADY, a member of a Christian Church, of considerable experience in Tuition, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a pious family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She is competent to impart a good English education, with Music, French, Drawing, and Singing. Salary, 30l. per annum. Good references given.
Address, K. B., Mr. Farmer, Church-road, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as SALESWOMAN in the GENERAL DRAPERY. Six years' experience. Good references. Can assist in Millinery if required. A religious family preferred.
Address, E. R., Mr. Harvey's, Horton Kirby, Kent.

DICKINSON and SON, Drapers, Wolver-hampton, WANT a CHECK CLERK who is accustomed to Bookkeeping. Church member preferred.

T. LESTER and SON, Bedford, are in IM-mediate WANT of a YOUNG PERSON accustomed to the HOSIERY, MUSLIN, and BERLIN BUSINESS, to SERVE in the SHOP.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for the GENERAL DRAPERY, an active, conscientious YOUNG MAN of good address (out of the house).
Apply, by letter, to S. Dixon, Aberford, Hants, stating salary, &c.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Single YOUNG MAN, adapted to the RETAIL COUNTER, with a good knowledge of the Drapery Business.
Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Darsbarn and Sons, Wisbech.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—WANTED, a person possessing a moderate amount of capital, and desirous of settling in the Australian Colonies, to enter into such arrangements with the Advertiser as are likely to prove mutually advantageous. Highest references given and expected.
Address, R. A. F., care of Mr. Baines, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

T. B. RIDGLEY, Market-place, Hunting-don, is WANTING an active, steady, and respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. A Premium expected.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN, capable of SUPERINTENDING a good COUNTER TRADE. A member of any Christian Church preferred.
Apply to M. Dear, High-street, West Cowes, stating age and references.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN who understands Printing and Bookbinding, to do the Work, and MANAGE a small JOBBING OFFICE. A member of a Christian Church preferred.
Apply, by letter only, giving references, and stating wages required, to Mr. John Day, Halesworth, Suffolk.

TO BE LET, at Fairford, Gloucestershire, a good, substantial, and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of Two Parlours, Kitchen and Scullery, Four Bed-rooms, and a good Attic; with Garden, Stable, and other useful buildings.
Apply to Mr. Thomas, Fairford.

TO LET, a genteel RESIDENCE, containing four Bed-rooms, two Parlours, Kitchen, Entrance-hall, Cellar, Garden, and other conveniences, known by the name of Albert Villa, situate in Albert-street, Stevenage, Herts, for the term of six months from the 25th March, 1861, to 25th September, 1861. Rent 10l. for the half-year.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Matthews, Stevenage, Herts.

EUGENIE COLLEGE for LADIES, CENTRAL-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD. Five minutes' walk from the Crystal Palace, to which building the Pupils have free access daily for study and recreation.
PRINCIPAL—Mrs. C. G. ROWE.
Assisted by the Rev. C. G. Rowe, and eminent Professors.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH. Conducted by Mr. VERNER. Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL GEORGE-STREET, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM. Conducted by the Misses ANN and ELLEN HARVEY.
References:—Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham.
Rev. I. Lord, Birmingham.
The second quarter will commence on the 8th of April.

HOME EDUCATION.—PARK HOUSE, STOKES NEWINGTON-ROAD, near London.—Miss MILLER (who has now removed to a larger house) continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES to Board and Educate, assisted by talented Professors and a Resident German Governess. Inclusive terms from Thirty to Forty Guineas per annum.
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HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THAME, OXON. Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.
The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.
The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1861. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dorey, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.
Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.
N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 27s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26s.; best Silkestone, 24s.; Coke, per chaldron, 18s.
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COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 28s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

BEST COALS, 27s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER, solicit orders for the best Hutton's Walmsend Screened, at 27s.; good Second at 25s.; and Inland Coals at 23s.
Stone House Wharf, Ra'cliff, E.; and 11 King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 26s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 25s.; best small, 14s.; Silkestone, 24s.; second, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 23s.; second, 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingland, S.E. No agents employed.



PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board and NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24 QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases exceed 1,050 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

On and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, the London Offices of the above Company will be removed to 83, King William-street, E.C.

March 18, 1861. H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods; or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

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THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY issues Policies of Guarantee at Reduced Rates for Officials in or under the Treasury, Customs, Inland Revenue, Board of Trade, Poor-law Board, Admiralty, and other Public Departments, and for Bank and Railway Clerks, and persons in commercial employments.

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Forms and every information may be obtained at the Chief Office, 3, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall, London.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM for VOLUNTEERS' ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

£75,000

has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3, Old Broad-street).

Annual Income £40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

BRITISH COLPORTAGE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE AND REPOSITORY.

No. 9, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

PATRON.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

VICE-PATRONS.

HON. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY EARDLEY, Bart.

The BRITISH COLPORTAGE ASSOCIATION has at present Fourteen Colporteurs at work in various parts of the country. In every district of England where parties may be desirous of such agency, and will undertake to provide 30*l.* per annum, the Association will appoint a carefully-selected Colporteur, and undertake all expenses of salary, outfit, and management, if desired.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received for the General Colportage Fund—a Fund devoted entirely to the enabling of poorer districts to provide Colportage Agency; or for the Gratuitous Tract Distribution Fund—a Fund for supplying the Colporteurs with tracts for gratuitous distribution.

REV. W. PENNEFATHER, M.A., Hon. Secretaries.

REV. J. H. WILSON,

MONEY on PROPERTY under WILLS.—Reversions, Life Interests, and Annuities, derivable under Wills,—sold to best advantage, or any sum advanced thereon by mortgage at Four to Five per cent.

Particulars to Messrs. Winter and Co., Reversionary Property Offices, 12, Pall-mall East, will meet attention.

*. Wills Searched, and Legatees' Claims Investigated.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

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Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

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—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long.	£2 5 0
3 feet 6 inches " " "	2 10 0
4 feet " " "	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches " " "	3 0 0
5 feet " " "	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches " " "	3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.

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DEANE'S—CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

	Table	Dessert	Carvers
	Knives	Knives	
Finest Ivory Handles,	33s.	25s.	11s.
Medium " "	23s.	18s.	7s. 6d.
Good " "	16s.	12s.	5s. 6d.

DEANE'S—Electro Plated Spoons and Forks.

	Table	Dessert	Tia
Spoons—best plating	40s.	30s.	18s.
Forks " "	38s.	29s.	—
Spoons—2nd quality	33s.	24s.	14s. 6d.
Forks " "	31s.	23s.	—

DEANE'S—Electro Plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Britannia Metal Goods.

Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets of six and seven, 15s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.

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DEANE'S—Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods.

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DEANE'S—Moderator Lamps, from 7s. to 24 6s.

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DEANE'S—Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding. Price Pamphlet with Drawings, post-free.

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MOORE and MOORE'S 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first class Pianos of rare excellence: possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

HARMONIUMS, one guinea, Pianofortes,

one guinea and a half, per quarter's hire. The above Instruments are by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, Alexandre, Debain, and others; or may be selected direct from the establishments of the first makers. Families residing in the country are strongly advised to hire, with option of purchase. Worn pianos entirely renovated in tone and touch, for two guineas. This charge includes covering the hammers with patent felt.

RUDD and Co., Manufacturers of the Fifty-five Guinea Prize Medal Pianoforte, Boulevard des Buttes, Chaumont, Paris, and 74, Dean-street, Soho-square, London. Established 1839.

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QUALITY THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE has on sale a large Stock of HARMONIUMS, suitable for Church, Chapel, or private use, all carefully Tuned and Regulated by skilful workmen, warranted in perfect order, and adapted to any climate.

In Deal, with expression stop, 8, 8*l.* 9, and 9*l.* guineas.
In Oak, with expression stop, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 25, 32, 34, 40, and 55 guineas.

In Mahogany, with expression stop, 12, 13, 16, and 18 guineas.
In Rosewood, with expression stop, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 32, 35, and 45 guineas.

N.B.—Sole Maker of the Celebrated ORGAN HARMONIUM, with 2*l.* octaves of German Pedals, an admirable substitute for the Organ. Price 25, 30, 40, 50, and 65 guineas.

VIBRATORS and KEYS to order.

Descriptive Lists, with testimonials, free.

The Sunday-school Harmonium, price 6 guineas.

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S
ORIGINAL AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

The noblest preparation of this invaluable root ever discovered, introduced into England in 1851, and proved by experience to be the great purifier of the human blood—unparalleled in efficacy to invigorate the constitution by eradicating all impurities from the system. It affords the greatest relief in all cases arising from irregular or obstructed perspiration, colds, &c., and all cutaneous disorders, giving a clear and healthy appearance to the skin. Its unique character and agreeable flavour render it a ne plus ultra in medicine, or Nature's true remedy, thus showing how fallacious was the system of "BLOOD LETTING" at every change of season, (as was the practice of our ancestors) when resort could be had to such efficacious remedies as prescribed by the Old Doctor.

Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Small Quarts, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; Mammoth, 11s.

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These Pills, composed entirely of American vegetable products, exert a most salutary influence over the system, and are instrumental in removing many obstinate and long-standing complaints. Their truly wonderful efficacy is proved by the daily increasing demand for them. Mildly aperient, cleansing the blood, promoting appetite, restoring vigour to the system, free from anything of an injurious tendency, and greatly enhancing the pleasures of life.

In Boxes, 1s. 1*l.*d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Is unlike any other in its action or its effects, cleansing first, and then healing. No wound, eruption of the skin, or scrofulous development, but yields to it when properly applied. It is the most universal remedy for burns, scalds, &c., ever discovered. No family should be without it. Emigrants especially should take a supply. Extended particulars of these extraordinary American medicines may be procured of all agents in London and the country.

In Boxes 1s. 1*l.*d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DEAN, STEEL, and CO., 131, FLEET-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

Sole Importers and Proprietors.

*. Carriage free to any part on receipt of stamps.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, on TUESDAY, February 26, at Three o'clock; JOHN GOVER, Esq., the Chairman of the Company, presiding. There was a large attendance of members.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, The SECRETARY (Mr. A. L. Saul) read the fourteenth annual report.

From this document it appears that the business effected during the twelve months ending the 31st December last was as follows:

796 proposals for assurance have been received, amounting to	£222,306
Of these—	
657 have been accepted by the Board, and policies issued, assuring	£170,019
24 in progress	13,450
87 not completed	27,887
29 have been declined by the Board	10,950

796 £222,306

Two immediate annuities have been granted for 48*l.* 2s. 5d.

The income of the Company for the year was 63,176*l.* 3s. 9d.

The accumulated fund has increased during the year 28,115*l.*, and now amounts to 193,260*l.*

Seventy-one deaths have occurred during the year, and the claims arising therefrom, including bonuses, amounted to 18,153*l.* 17s., being ten less in number, and 732*l.* 8s. 1d. less in amount, than those of the previous year. The total sum paid to the representatives of deceased members since the establishment of the Company is 116,232*l.* 5s. 10d.

A term of three years having elapsed since the last bonus was declared, it has been necessary, with a view to a fourth division of profits, to make another complete valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company. Upon this work F. G. P. Nelson, Esq., the consulting actuary, has been engaged, and, from the result of his calculations, it appears that, on the 31st December last, there was an excess of assets over liabilities, after applying the sum of 2,016*l.* 16s. 10d. in reduction of the preliminary expenses, amounting to 39,929*l.* 7s. 11d. The provisions of the deed of settlement require that one-tenth of this sum shall be added to the Reserved Fund. The total Reserve Fund is now 13,544*l.* 17s. After this deduction for the Reserve Fund, there remains a disposable balance of 35,935*l.* 11s. The directors therefore recommend that this amount, which will suffice to assign a cash bonus of 24 per cent., be declared, the divisible profits to be apportioned among the members according to the deed of settlement.

The directors have to report the appointment of Mr. Alfred Lench Saul to the office of secretary, in the room of Mr. Inglis. The directors have the satisfaction of stating that Dr. Edward Headlam Greenhow, a gentleman of considerable experience and extensive knowledge in vital statistics, has been appointed consulting physician to the Company.

The balance-sheet was also read.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that, constituted as this Company was, the annual report possessed but little interest compared with the triennial report, which, in some respects, contained a history of the Company. The report he now moved the adoption of was a triennial one, and it showed the Company to be in a very prosperous condition, and that it enjoyed the confidence and support of the public. It would have been observed that the Company had received proposals for 222,306*l.*, and that it had issued policies for 170,019*l.*; and he might state that the average amount of these policies had increased 7*l.*. The annual income was 63,176*l.*; the accumulated fund had reached the amount of 193,260*l.*; and the profits now to be divided were 28,938*l.*, giving a cash bonus of 24 per cent. (Cheers.) The first bonus was 22*l.* per cent., the second and third 27*l.*, and the present 24. This bonus was the result of a careful and honest inquiry into the actual condition of the Company. There were few companies, he believed, that could afford to give so large a bonus as 24 per cent., which was in fact the returning of about one quarter of the premiums received. (Cheers.) And he repeated, it was an honest bonus—one which the Company could well afford to give; and which he did not doubt the members would be glad to receive. (Cheers.) The bonus had been obtained after paying off more than was necessary of the preliminary expenses, and after adding 8,992*l.* to the Reserved Fund, making it 13,544*l.*. In arriving at the profits, the net, and not the gross, premiums had been valued; and these were valued at only three per cent., when they might have been valued at four per cent. If the latter valuation had been adopted, 4,000*l.* would have been added to the amount to be divided. The Chairman referred to the defalcations of their late Secretary. The Directors had obtained some valuable securities, which reduced the loss to a very bearable sum, which the Directors proposed to carry over a brief period of years, so that the loss would be but very slightly felt. The whole sum could have been paid at once out of the Reserved Fund, and high examples might have been adduced for pursuing that course; but the Directors preferred the other plan. The loss was really unimportant as to its effects upon the Company. The members might rest assured that they possessed a great and valuable association. The money which was paid up in the Reserved Fund had all been borrowed from profits. It was still his; and, if Reserved Fund had not had it, Profits would that day have stood before them possessed of 49,430*l.* (Hear, hear.) The Reserved Fund had been laid up for safety; but Profits had proved over and over again that he had not, and never would have, any need of it. With regard to the future prospects of the Company, he thought they had everything to hope. A great increase of business might be expected from the exertions of their new Secretary, whose name was well known, and who had a large connexion in the mercantile world—a class of people likely to insure their lives. In conclusion, he remarked that the vessel was now floating securely in the broad ocean of public favour. Let all do their duty. The first in command would do his; the second in command and the other Directors would do theirs. (Hear, hear.) Would the members do so too? Let them send to the vessel as many passengers as they could, and the result would be that all would have a safe and prosperous course, bringing honour to the name she bears—the "British Empire"—and great profit and satisfaction to her owners. (Cheers.)

Mr. NELSON, the consulting actuary, said that the Chairman had so fully exhausted the whole question of the condition of the Company that little had been left for him to state. The speech they had listened to was fully borne out by the calculations he had made. In estimating the assets and liabilities, the most severe and rigid tests had been applied. He could bear testimony in the most unequivocal manner to the thoroughly sound and healthy condition of the Company; and he was fully satisfied of its being a safe and flourishing institution.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. R. J. MILLAR proposed the payment of a cash bonus equal to twenty-four per cent.

Mr. J. R. BURTON seconded the resolution, in which he felt that every one would concur.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The retiring Directors, B. W. Gardiner, Esq., John Gover, Esq., and Daniel Pratt, Esq., were then unanimously re-elected.

The next business before the meeting was the election of a Director in the room of Mr. Henry Cooper, who has retired.

Mr. JOHN HUNTZ and Mr. AUGUSTUS BENHAM, the candidates for the vacancy, having addressed the meeting, their names were severally put.

The result was the election of Mr. Augustus Benham by a large majority.

Er. Edward Salter and Mr. Charles J. Adams were elected Auditors.

The proceedings were brought to a close after a long sitting.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
Church-rates Again!—Archdeacon Denison .. 221	Subscriptions for Garibaldi and the Italian Cause .. 236
The Dissenters' Burials Bill .. 221	The Vancouver's Island Dispute .. 236
The Third Reading .. 222	Parliamentary Proceedings .. 227
Absent M.P.'s and the Abolition Bill .. 222	Postscript .. 229
Church-rates in the Parishes .. 222	LEADING ARTICLES:
J. G. Hubbard, Esq., and the Church-rate Deputation .. 223	Summary .. 230
"Essays and Reviews" .. 223	Houses of Parliament .. 230
The Real Anti-State Church Association .. 224	Death of the Duchess of Kent .. 231
Dissenters and University Fellowships .. 224	Bunkum? .. 231
Religious Intelligence .. 226	The Defiance of the Lords .. 232
CORRESPONDENCE:	Foreign and Colonial .. 232
The Vicar of Frome and Church-rates .. 226	Death of the Duchess of Kent .. 233
Baptist Union, Annual Session .. 226	Asylum for Fatherless Children .. 235
Apprenticeship Society .. 226	The Chinese Insurgents .. 236
	Court, Official, and Personal News .. 236
	Law, Police, and Assize .. 236
	Miscellaneous .. 236
	Literature .. 236

Eccliaistical Affairs.

CHURCH-RATES AGAIN!—ARCH-DEACON DENISON.

SOMERSETSHIRE evidently does not mean to be beaten by Buckinghamshire in the matter of Church-rates. The last-named county has produced a speech, which the speaker has already sought to consign to oblivion, having

Back recoiled, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made.

But Somersetshire has given us a book and a pamphlet, the writers of which are not the men to run away from their own conclusions. Both are ecclesiastics, and both belong to the High-Church party. Both are known for their force of character, their ability, and their courage, and they have both thrown themselves thoroughly into their work. There, however, similarity ends, and the force of contrast begins.

The Rev. Mr. Bennett is content with a modest eighteenpenny pamphlet of seventy pages, while Archdeacon Denison moves cautiously through a half-guinea volume of nearly three hundred.* The difference in essentials is still greater than in incidentals. The Vicar writes with heart and nerve—with breadth and vigour. The Archdeacon is as cool as an inquisitor, and as dry as an antiquary. The former flings away Church-rates with something like scorn at the thought that they should be deemed essential to a Church of Christ. The latter stakes everything on the proposition that "the constitutional position and proper character of the Established or National Church is bound up with the preservation" of the exaction. And, finally, the tone of the higher functionary is that of one who thinks his cause *ought* to triumph, while the subordinate writes like one who *knows* that he is on the winning side.

We have already expressed, on behalf of Church-rate abolitionists, our sense of obligation to Mr. Bennett; and, in a lower degree, we may now acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Denison. But the benefit which he has conferred has lost value from its tardiness. It is rather late in the day to compile an encyclopædia on the Church-rate question; while it is full soon to write an exhaustive history. Half the book is made up of matter which, as it spreads over page after page and chapter after chapter, makes the general reader cry *Cui bono?* The "principle" and the "qualities of Church-rate" are dismissed with comparative brevity, and, considering that the writer dates the commencement of its history from Judaic times, at any rate "in its philosophic aspect," thirty-four pages will scarcely be grudged for that department of the subject. It is when we come to the "principle of assault," to the "properties of the principle of assault," and to "how the principle of assault has been developed into active hostilities, and how these have been stimulated by circumstances within the Church," with the summaries of "proceedings in Parlia-

ment" and proceedings out of it, to "the present aspect of the country in respect of this question," and to "the legal position, anterior and subsequent to the Braintree case," that we approach—we can hardly say the cream—but the main bulk of the volume. For sheer trouble-taking commend us to the Archdeacon! Not a page of "Hansard" has been missed. Of course, the Blue Books are called into requisition, Acts of Parliament are summarised, petitions and divisions are chronicled in tabular order, and, so ostrich-like is the stomach of the venerable gentleman, that he has gone right through a set of the Reports of the "Liberation Society," extracts from which fill twenty pages of his book! Nor is this all; for, with exemplary fairness, he prints *in extenso* the admirable petition of the Society presented last year, and does not flinch from giving its summary of the abolition petitioning, with a damaging analysis of the petitioning of the Church-rate party! One thing more only was required, which, no doubt, would have been there also had the conclusion not been already concluded, and that is, a full report of the recent great gathering at Freemasons' Hall!

The point on which the writer exhausts all his logical resources is, that "Church-rate is an integral part of the National Church. Take it away, and the National Church is no longer the same thing." It is true he recognises some facts which, in the judgment of most men, militate against this theory; but his rejoinder is, substantially, that of the German controversialist—"so much de worse for de facts!" for, in respect of all those parishes where "the theory is in abeyance," it is not the theory which is in fault, "but the neglect of Church and State, in not having developed the theory with the growing wants of the population." No fact is, indeed, too stubborn—no difficulty insuperable to such a disputant. He declares that "the National Church, being the exponent of the nation's faith, has it in charge to minister to the whole people," and on that ground, may claim the right to levy Church-rates. That the nation's faith finds for itself other exponents, and that other ministrations supply the Church's lack of service, matters nothing. "The nation knows nothing, as a nation, of any other way," and no "amount of Nonconformity affects the position of the National Church." The Church will be as much the church of the people, should the people all desert it, as was the beleaguered King at Gaeta, still King of Naples—at least, so, in effect, reasons our Archdeacon.

Yet, the Archdeacon cannot be said to ignore Nonconformity, seeing that it is the subject of his most comminatory passages. The root of opposition to Church-rates, he tells us, lies very deep in our common nature, and its source is, "the rejection of all manner of authority in matters religious;" and he proceeds to insist on the necessity for external authority in matters of faith, and to disparage the exercise of the right of private judgment, as any Romanist might do in vindicating the claims of his own Church. "The Church's law is the primary rule, and has the first claim to reverent obedience;" so that, according to *this* vicar, we must find the first principle of a Church-rate in the rankest sacerdotalism. We shall be curious to see how the Low-Churchmen, who will go to this volume as to an armoury, will pick their way among the explosive materials which would blow their party and their principles into the air.

The book, in fact, deals much more hardly with Churchmen than with Dissenters; seeing that the chapter of "Fallacies" is chiefly devoted to the pleas put forward by liberal episcopalians, who are favourable to abolition. He hits the compromise party very neatly. Exemption!—why a rate levied on that principle is "to all intents and purposes a voluntary contribution, and there is something which does not look very candid in not taking care to call it by its real name." To Dissenters, "all such schemes are simply devices for riveting closer and firmer about their necks that particular link of the visionary chain which they are bending all their

efforts to break into fragments." "Compromise of Church-rate cannot be had. It rests upon no principle, it meets no want. It is only a vulgar and most unpromising expedient to put aside for a few years an agitation which it cannot falsify; and even of this most unworthy object it would assuredly fail." On this point, and on no other, the Vicar of Frome and the Vicar of East Brent are agreed.

The Archdeacon remarks, as a curious and unpleasant fact, that "all the special pleading on this subject comes not from the abolitionist, but from the conservationist," and his own book helps to illustrate the statement. Is a Church-rate most to be deprecated, as destructive to peace and brotherhood? So far from that being the case, "the things which are the subject matter of Church-rate tend most directly to brotherly union and concord." The existing state of things he declares to be "a very good state of things," and he finds "distinct and unanswerable proof" that the Church-rate grievance, as a grievance, dates from as late a period as 1833 in the circumstance, that a history of Dissenters published in that year states that Quakers alone refuse to pay Church-rates. He also traces an analogy between Poor-rates and Church-rates, which is more clever than ingenious, since he forgets, first, that the Church-rate fails to supply the wants of the poor; next, that it benefits the rich more than their impoverished neighbours, and, lastly, that the relief afforded is of a kind that large classes of the community cannot conscientiously accept. Of the taste and feeling which places religion and pauperism in the same category we say nothing.

It is amusing to see how, in handling one part of his case, the writer forgets his logic, in wishing to afford relief to the suffering class of Churchmen who worship in district churches. "To inflict upon people clustering round their new church, and rejoicing in the possession, the burden of a double repair" is "contrary to all reason and equity," but the Archdeacon has no sympathy whatever with the Dissenters who have supplied themselves with that which the State has not given, and who, clustering around their *chapels*, have inflicted upon them the burden of "a double repair." But "circumstances alter cases," and that which the Nonconformist is vainly told to regard as "a precious inheritance" is, in the case of the Churchman, admitted to be a hardship and a wrong.

On the whole we look upon this defence of Church-rates as being quite "as weak and poor, as desultory and unworthy a thing" as the author regards previous efforts in the same cause. Practical men will laugh at his pedantic reasoning in support of obsolete theories. Low-Churchmen will be disgusted at his association of Churchmanship with semi-Romanism, and of Nonconformity with the essential principles of Protestantism. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hope, and the rest of the compromisers, will resent the spoiling of their schemes by one who himself occupies an absolutely untenable position. And abolitionists—well, they, at any rate, may rejoice that so capital a foil as this book of the Archdeacon's should set off the force and beauty of the production of Mr. Bennett's, and, at the same time, furnish another proof that between the abolition of the law and its retention there is absolutely no alternative.

THE DISSIDENTS' BURIALS BILL.

Sir Morton Peto's Bill stands for second reading on the 24th of April. Although its provisions are so reasonable as to have secured the assent of the Evangelical Church party—partly, perhaps, because, as the *Record* boasts, it does not emanate from the Liberation Society—there is no doubt that the measure will encounter a very powerful opposition, especially from the High-Church clergy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Sir Morton will be well sustained by public opinion out of doors. The urgent advice given in the following address

* Church-rates a National Trust. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

from the Baptist Union to the members of that denomination applies with equal force to all other Dissenting communions. It is just one of those cases in which petitions may be made to tell with great effect upon the House of Commons; and the reception of the hon. baronet's measure on the first reading gives promise that it may be carried through that branch of the Legislature, provided Dissenters show themselves in earnest in the matter.

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

DEAR BRETHREN,—On behalf of the committee of the Baptist Union, we invite your attention to the Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., for enabling Dissenters to bury their dead in parochial and other public burial grounds, with a religious service conducted by their own ministers. How necessary such an act has long been, and how urgent it has of late been rendered by clerical refusals to bury unbaptized persons with the customary service, must be well known to you all; and the committee cannot doubt the pleasure with which you will welcome this well-directed effort for the removal of a grievance which has been often and heavily felt. It is the wish of Sir Morton Peto that his movement within the House of Commons should be sustained by a movement without, and that numerous petitions should tell the Commons how extensively and how earnestly the relief he asks is desired. For themselves, the committee have adopted a petition; and they thus venture to recommend a similar step to you. As the second reading of the Bill is fixed for the 24th of April, there will be sufficient time, if action be prompt, for the transmission of a large number of Congregational petitions; and the committee trust that their recommendation will receive a warm and universal concurrence. A form of petition and the needful directions will be found below; and the churches will kindly accept this public appeal, instead of a circular addressed privately to each pastor. On behalf of the committee, we are, dear brethren,

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD STEANE, } Secretaries.
J. H. HINTON, }

London, March 18th, 1861.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned members of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters of the Baptist Denomination meeting at ————
Sheweth,—

That your petitioners are informed of the introduction into your Honourable House of a bill to provide for the interment of Dissenters, in parochial and other public burial grounds, with a religious service conducted by ministers chosen by the friends of the deceased.

That your petitioners have long and strongly felt the necessity of such a measure, in consequence of the attitude not unfrequently assumed by clerical incumbents in relation to the interment of Dissenters, and more especially in relation to the interment of persons unbaptized.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable House to pass the said bill into a law.

And your petitioners, &c.

DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

Every person whose name is attached should sign his own name.

At least one signature must be on the sheet of paper on which the petition is written. For other signatures several sheets of paper may be pasted or stitched together.

Every person may sign who attends, even occasionally, at the place of worship.

When completed, the petition should be folded up like a newspaper, and enclosed in an envelope open at both ends.

Petitions may be sent to any member of Parliament post free, if inscribed—"Petition to Parliament."

Petitions intended to support the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's bill should be forwarded at the latest by the 22nd of April.

THE THIRD READING.

Not being in the secrets of the defenders of Church-rates we cannot say what goes on behind the scenes. Otherwise, we might explain why Sir W. Heathcote no longer heads the opposition to Sir John Trelawny's bill, and why the fearful threat of Lord Robert Montagu to put an end to it on the motion for the third reading is already withdrawn. Possibly the member for Oxford University feels that his appearance is required only on State occasions, and it may be that the Conservatives in general agree with Mr. Beresford Hope, that Lord Robert Montagu's antiquated Church principles would logically justify "the burning of Mr. Toulmin Smith, the imprisonment of Mr. Binney, and the kidnapping of Mr. Spurgeon's child." But amid these conjectures we may rely upon the fact, that Mr. Long, the young member for Chippenham, and son of the member for South Wilts, has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of Sir John Trelawny's bill on the third reading. As this gentleman belongs to the Liberal Conservative section, and though rather a forcible-feeble orator, takes

some rank in his party, it may be now concluded that there will be another strong muster for the Opposition on the 5th of June. The *Press*, indeed, tells us:—"All that is wanted to complete their [Ministers'] disasters is the defeat of the Church-rate Bill on the third reading,—an event, we believe, which is very likely to happen." Although the Conservative organ is rather premature in its anticipations of victory, we learn from the above extract that the party it represents is preparing for the conflict, with a view specially to inflict a crushing "disaster" on the Government. We leave the *Press* to reconcile its statements with Mr. Disraeli's emphatic disclaimer of party objects on this question. Ministers are not likely now to be deceived. They know that the *Press* speaks with honest candour, and will, we doubt not, be prepared, when the occasion requires, to help in falsifying its predictions.

ABSENT M.P.'S AND THE ABOLITION BILL.

NORFOLK.—Messrs. Coke and Gurdon have isolated themselves from the Liberal party, and proved recreant to Liberal principles. The time may come when they will want the popular and hearty support which this journal can give.—ten times more valuable than that of a mere section of the Dissenters. Should that time ever come, we shall endeavour to do our duty to the Liberal cause, and, at the same time, exhibit a just and dignified attitude towards these two gentlemen.—*Norfolk News*.

BUCKS.—Sir Harry Verner, M.P. for Buckingham, explains in a letter to the Rev. H. Bourn, in reply to a memorial from some constituents, that he was too unwell to be present at the late Church-rate division, though he thinks that "without the abolition of the existing law this question will not be settled in a manner just and satisfactory to all parties." The *Bucks Advertiser*, not altogether satisfied with the explanation, suggests, that on so important a division he might have secured a "pair," and expresses a hope "that on the third reading of the Church-rate Bill, which comes on the 5th of June, the majority will be swelled by his vote, as well as by that of Sir George Dashwood, should his health permit, and the personal attendance of Mr. M. T. Smith. Mr. Cavendish, to his honour be it spoken, has never failed on this question since he has been member for Bucks. But we hope he will never again be the sole representative of the Liberals of Bucks on so important a division."

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

CHURCH ENLARGEMENT AT WORCESTER.—At a meeting which has just been held in the vestry of St. John's, Worcester, the Rev. Canon Wood in the chair, an attempt was made to levy a rate on the parish of sixpence in the pound. It appears that, at least, the clergy of the parish are desirous of enlarging the Church. The estimated outside cost of the enlargement is 800*l.*, of which sum, even in so large and wealthy a place, only 360*l.* had been raised by the voluntary contributions of the members of the Establishment,—so penurious are the gifts of those who have not been trained to willing service. The rate was proposed to fill up the gap between the 360*l.* promised and the 800*l.* required. It was opposed—the opposition being very ably and moderately led by Mr. Veale—on two grounds. First it was denied that any enlargement of the church was requisite. The church already provides seats for 750 persons, the population of the parish being under 3,000. These seats are by no means filled; one speaker indeed described them as commonly "empty," and though the thinness of the attendance was explained as resulting from the fact that many, if not most, of the pews were allotted to families who did not attend divine worship; that surely affords no good reason for the enlargement, and still less for levying the rate. It is enough to provide for the real spiritual wants of the parish without providing for what should be its wants. Some arrangement, too, might, and ought to be, made for assigning the seats to those who would use them; or are the parishioners of St. John's such mere dogs-in-the-manger that though not going to church themselves they yet insist on keeping others away? The other ground of objection was that the voluntary system had not yet been fairly tried. Mr. Veale said that the congregation (Dissenting) to which he belonged "had raised during the last year for current expenses alone 1,078*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*," and argued, fairly enough, that "surely a parish like St. John's would find no difficulty in raising the comparatively small sum required." Ultimately, and after a discussion marked by a good deal of good sense and charity on either side, it was unanimously resolved by the meeting to make a further effort to raise the requisite sum on the voluntary plan before they had recourse to a rate.

LAKENHAM, NORWICH.—ATTEMPT TO COLLECT ARREARS.—During the past week, several of the inhabitants of Lakenham have received a circular, of which the following is a copy:—

Lakenham, Norwich, March 12th, 1861.

Sir,—Your name having been reported to us as being in arrear for the Church-rate, you are requested to take notice that unless such arrear is paid within three days from the date hereof, proceedings will be adopted for the recovery of the same.

GEORGE CLARKE, } Churchwardens.
GEORGE R. HOLMES, }

Upon the reception of this circular, several of the

parishioners, who conscientiously object to the payment of a Church-rate, determined to oppose to the uttermost any attempt which might be made to enforce the obnoxious impost, and accordingly handbills were issued, inviting the friends of Nonconformity to meet in the Primitive Methodist School-room, St. Catherine's Plain, on Thursday evening last. At the appointed time, numbers of the parishioners and others assembled, and resolutions were unanimously passed against the payment of the rate and promising "the utmost sympathy and support" to all those who conscientiously refuse to pay it.

A CHURCH TRIUMPH.—The *Morning Herald* crows over the carrying of a Church-rate by 53 to 38, in the rural parish of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire. Success is so unfrequent that every case, even in the most favourable localities, must be made much of.

SIXTY-THREE PERSONS SUMMONED FOR EASTER OFFERINGS.—On Thursday, at the Bradford Borough Court, no fewer than sixty-three persons were summoned, at the instance of the Rev. W. Heald, vicar of Birstal, in the West Riding, for the non-payment of various sums ranging from 2*s.* to 9*d.*, "justly due," as the information declared, to the said vicar on account of "tithes, offerings, obventions, moduses, oblations, and compositions," incurred within the two years last past. Mr. George Bromley, parish clerk, and the agent of the vicar, appeared to support these claims of the Rev. W. M. Heald; and Mr. Wainwright, solicitor, appeared on behalf of many of the defendants. Thirty-one, however, had paid the demands upon them since process was served; of the rest no more than six claims were sustained, twenty failing on account of informality, in the agent (Mr. Bromley) not having made a personal demand of these persons. The court was crowded with persons from the Birstal district, and at one part of the inquiry, Mr. Pollard, the presiding magistrate, on looking round the court, observed:—"There is a great deal of grinning amongst persons apparently coming from the district whence these defendants come, in consequence of the failure of these cases; but allow me to tell such persons that these cases do not fail on account of any defect in the law, but on account of the stupidity of this old man, who acts as the agent of the vicar, and that these claims are justly due to the vicar." Mr. Bromley, at the close of the inquiry, complained of having been unjustly used by the magistrate; but Mr. Pollard replied, that he had acted very unjustly towards the vicar in not performing his duty more faithfully.

DISSENTING LIBERALITY AT WOODBRIDGE.—Several of the Dissenting inhabitants, who object to the payment of these rates, assembled in the vestry of the Quay Meeting last Thursday evening and resolved, that in consequence of the liberal conduct of the churchwardens, the amount of their rates should be raised by voluntary subscriptions. This was immediately done, and there being a surplus, it was presented to the Woodbridge Shipwrecked Seamen's Society.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

SUMMONSES BEFORE THE IPSWICH MAGISTRATES.—At the Ipswich Police-court on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. Wm. Bayley, jun., was summoned for non-payment of Church-rates in the parish of St. Mary Stoke. During the hearing of these cases the Mayor (E. Grimwade, Esq.) left the chair, and his place was occupied by Mr. Deane. Mr. Westhorp appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. Nash for the defendant. After a long hearing, the magistrates decided by a majority that the rate was valid and must be paid. There were several other summonses, but it was agreed that all should be determined by this case, with the exception of one against the Rev. J. Webb, who appeared in person. The following scene took place:—

Mr. Westhorp: Do you admit the notice and the rate?

Mr. Webb: I am not here to dispute the validity of the rate.

The Chairman: You don't dispute the validity?

Mr. Webb said he denied the validity altogether, and he had no doubt elsewhere it would be so decided, but he did not appear before them to take that course, and he hoped the few words he had to say they would kindly listen to. He felt himself placed in a somewhat novel position, and while he did not take the ground of the invalidity of the rate, he believed fully that it was bad, notwithstanding the decision to which a majority of the magistrates had come, but he had too low an opinion of the Ecclesiastical Court of the country ever to acknowledge its jurisdiction. He would lay before them the position he was in.

The Chairman: Our time is valuable. I hope you will be as short as possible, and condense your matter; we have a long list before us.

Mr. Webb: I will not occupy your attention but for a very short time, but I beg you will patiently hear my few words. I have lived in the parish eighteen years, and have been minister of some 700 or 800—

The Chairman: Oh, Lord! State your objections to the rate. Go to that at once if you please.

Mr. Webb said from Sunday to Sunday there had assembled there a congregation of from 700 to 800 persons for eighteen years. They had supported schools and cared for the surrounding population. They had raised from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a-year for religious purposes, and he appealed to the gentleman on his right (Mr. Gower) after living in the parish all these years, and having sought to promote the welfare of the poor, if it was justice that he should be summoned here to contribute to the paltry sum of 36*l.* for the psalter and sacraments of other people with whom he had no connexion whatever. He felt this a grave and serious wrong, and for people to tell him it was law! To do a conscious wrong and then plead law in justification was a preparation of injustice in its highest form.

After some further conversation, orders for payment were made in each case. Summonses were granted

against several inhabitants of St. Lawrence who are Church-rate defaulters, on the application of Mr. Burgess, one of the churchwardens, and the hearing of the cases will come on on Thursday.

A SUMMONS DISMISSED.—SOUTHWIMSTER.—On Saturday, the 9th inst., Mr. Winter, Independent minister, and Mr. George Attenborough, farmer, were summoned by the churchwardens of the above parish—Mr. John Kemp, sen., and Mr. William Page, jun.—to appear before the magistrates at Litchington, to show cause for the non-payment of a Church-rate of 10d. in the pound. Mr. Digby, solicitor, of Maldon, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Attenborough's case was the only one proceeded with. A few weeks ago, the magistrates dismissed summonses against other recusants on the ground that legal steps had not been taken to recover the rate till after the lapse of more than six months from the time the collector first applied for it. The churchwardens now affirmed that they had specially ordered the collector not to call those now summoned. On being sworn the collector said that he had not called on either. Mr. Attenborough asserted that he had distinctly refused to pay him the rate, and called a witness, Mr. John Marriott, farmer, to prove that he had admitted previously to these proceedings, that he had called on Mr. Attenborough for the rate, and, in fact, on all. Mr. Digby contended that even if he had not called for the rate the mere fact of neglecting to obtain it for so long a time—nearly two years, was sufficient to invalidate the present claim. After a brief consultation the magistrates dismissed the summons. It does no credit to the good sense of these churchwardens, that they appear incapable of knowing when they are beaten. They take infinite pains to make themselves ridiculous, not merely in the eyes of their neighbours, but throughout the whole country.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHURCH-RATES AT KIRKHAM.

—A very animated and effective meeting of the opponents of Church-rates was held in Worsley's Railway Hotel, Kirkham, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the Rev. F. Hines, Catholic priest, in the chair. Forty-seven of the ratepayers present pledged themselves not to pay the rate; more than twenty of their neighbours subsequently avowed the same intention. They have refused to pay, and the collector has evidently had a hard time of it. In proof of the earnestness of their opposition to the rate, a large number—more than fifty—of the friends who attended the meeting gave in their names as subscribers to a defence fund. Dissenters of every sort seem to have joined in the movement, and to be quite prepared to carry it to its final issue, being nothing daunted, albeit they daily expect to be summoned before the local magistrates. They will have the sympathies and good wishes of every friend of religious liberty in their endeavour to cast away the cords and break asunder the bonds of the dominant sect.

ANOTHER CHURCH-RATE DEFEATED.—A vestry was held last Friday at Waltham Abbey, Essex, and, on a show of hands, the proposal for a rate lost. The pro-rate party demanded a poll, which closed at six o'clock on Monday evening. The rate was rejected by a majority of twenty.

J. G. HUBBARD, ESQ., AND THE CHURCH-RATE DEPUTATION.

(From the *Buckingham Advertiser*.)

Mr. Hubbard, in acknowledging the memorial presented to him a fortnight ago and signed by many of the principal electors of Buckingham, begging him to withdraw his Church-rate measure as obnoxious to the country generally and to support Sir J. Trevelyan's bill, as the only satisfactory settlement of this great question—requested that a deputation of the subscribers would meet him at Addington House in order "to assist at a right understanding of this matter." The invitation was accepted. The deputation formed, and Monday last appointed for conference.

To the utter astonishment of all parties, on Monday morning, a letter of twenty pages was issued "To the Electors of Buckingham," on "The Church and Church-Rates," by Mr. Hubbard. It is an elaborate denunciation of the principles and *modus operandi* of the "Liberation Society." What this has to do with the memorial it is for Mr. Hubbard to show. The general impression was that it was an attempt to show that the memorial was an emanation from that society. The insinuation was indignantly resented and the deputation solemnly declared a complete hoax! So strong was this impression on the minds of the memorialists that the deputation was all but broken up. One gentleman, than whom a truer man, citizen, and patriot, never walks our streets, set out for Addington House, perusing the letter on his way, when to our utter astonishment, he declared that after reading the manifesto, he considered conference a mere sham, and returned home!

However, the following gentlemen waited upon Mr. Hubbard according to appointment:—Rev. H. Bourn, and Messrs. E. W. Simmons, J. Harris, T. Holton, J. Small, J. Platt, and — Perkins, senior, of Padbury. The conference lasted about four hours. The range of discussion owing to the letter was extensive and highly interesting. Mr. Hubbard regretted that the publication of his address prior to conference was looked upon as uncourteous, and stated that he published it in order to acquaint his constituency with his opinions on the subject. In the course of the conference the following points were brought to light with regard to the memorial in question. That Mr. Hubbard could not support Sir J. Trevelyan's bill. For two reasons.

1. Because that bill, while it was introduced by Sir John, and supported by many honest Churchmen and a vast body of Nonconformists, whose position, character, and rights he admitted was backed and worked by the *Liberation Society*, which society he denounced as revolutionary, aiming at the subversion of the country, outraging Religion and abusing Liberty!

2. Mr. Hubbard would not support Sir John's bill inasmuch as it would release not only Nonconformists, whom he desired to liberate with all his heart, but a large

class of "nasty, mean, shabby Churchmen," from their religious obligations to support their own Church, who would be only too glad to pocket the pence, and laugh at the decaying fabrics of the Church they call their own.

If indeed there is a large class of "nasty, mean, shabby Churchmen," in the Church, as to warrant Mr. Hubbard's statement, we must compliment him on his political sagacity and ecclesiastical insight, and beg of him in the name of God and Truth, to use Sir J. Trevelyan's bill as the best means for not only settling this question, but as the only means of bringing these religious monsters forth to public execration and everlasting shame.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

On Wednesday morning a numerous deputation of clergymen of the Established Church waited upon the Primate at Lambeth Palace, to present a memorial relative to "Essays and Reviews."

Bishop TROWER, in introducing the deputation, remarked that the memorial was signed by about 8,000 of the clergy, of all shades of opinion. The "Essays and Reviews," if their operation was not destroyed, were calculated to do away with all authority in the things which they had been instructed to believe. They had thought it desirable that the clergymen of the Church of England throughout the length and breadth of the land should also enter their protest against the doctrines promulgated by the essayists.

Dr. M'CAUL then read the address (given in our last number) and handed in with it the extracts cited in support of the document.

The Rev. Dr. IRONS said they desired not only to protest against the doctrines put forward, but also to ask his grace whether it was lawful for a clergyman of the Church of England to deny the atonement, to state that there was no sufficient authentication of the miracles of our Lord, and to declare that the prophecies of the Old Testament were not fulfilled in the New. They came to entreat his grace to consider what was his duty in the face of Christendom in this emergency. Whilst they did not undervalue the declaration of their lordships on the literary efforts to correct these false doctrines, and whilst still less did they believe that the Church was permanently endangered, they entreated his grace to consider whether something could not be done at once. Charity was broad enough for those who entertained the views of Bishop Andrews or Bishop Sanderson, but it was not broad enough for those who denied the Holy Scriptures.

Archdeacon UTTERTON said it was sufficiently lamentable when those connected with the Church were guilty of irreverence; but it was worse when they were found denying its truths, and expressing such opinions and views as caused them to fear sending their children to the colleges in which they might be induced to receive such erroneous doctrines. The time had now arrived when it became absolutely necessary that they should take steps to check these evils.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in the course of his reply, said:—

Nothing has been said about this book in which I do not fully agree, and the deputation may be assured that their object has my most cordial sympathy. I cannot be surprised at the sensation which the "Essays" have occasioned amongst my brethren of the clergy, nor can I be surprised that they have risen in a body, for I may say that, against the scandal which has been brought, I may almost say upon ourselves—the Church—when persons holding high positions in the Church, and therefore bound to defend rather than oppose the truth, have nevertheless joined in the publication of a work, the tendency of which is certainly nothing less than to undermine the very foundations of the Christian religion. (Hear, hear.) This has been already so fully shown that it would be unnecessary and superfluous for me to allude to the proofs of it. The "Essays" themselves show that we cannot too strongly speak of them, because, as is said in the language of the address, "they annihilate the authority of the Bible as the inspired Word of God." The object of the memorial is that "I should take counsel with the other members of the Episcopacy, and devise such measures as may, under God's blessing, drive away and banish such erroneous doctrines." This is a subject for the gravest consideration. The Church Discipline Act is that under which alone proceedings can be taken. But the nature of the publication itself renders it extremely difficult to take legal proceedings. If the case goes before the Ecclesiastical Courts it will meet with so many technicalities and forms that no one can say when it will be got out. (Laughter.) In this particular case of the "Essays," if they were assailed in the Ecclesiastical Courts it would prolong objectionable discussion for three years at the least. (Hear, hear.) It is, therefore, a matter of deep consideration what should be determined upon. (Laughter.) Nothing but the prudential reasons I have mentioned would prevent us from taking that step without delay. It is a subject with regard to which we ought to take the advice of those who are most conversant with the matter, and best able to tell us what should be done, and who can tell us whether it can be brought under the actual conditions of the Articles. One case has just been mentioned which brings it nearer a point than anything I had heard before. But I confess my chief confidence and hope are in the answer which these Essays will receive from the clergy of the Church, who are so well capable of giving them an answer. It will then be shown how frivolous and answerable a publication it is. Already, indeed, that has been shown to a great degree. But time will show it more clearly, perhaps, and more fully. (Hear, hear.) It has not pleased God that there should not be many adversaries of his Word. His truth has been assailed in every age, but it has always emerged the more brightly. *Mensus profundo clarior eminet.* Those things which were intended to be a hindrance to the Gospel have turned out for its furtherance.

The Archbishop concluded by thanking the deputation for waiting upon him, and so far as he could do so thanking them also in the name of the Church

for the defence which they had given to one of its most important bulwarks. His grace closed the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled for the transaction of business on Thursday, and as it was known that the "Essays and Reviews" were to come under consideration, more than usual anxiety as to the proceedings of Convocation was evinced. Soon after their lordships had assembled the Prolocutor of the Lower House (Archdeacon Bickersteth) presented a *gravamen*, praying that their lordships would be pleased to direct the appointment of a committee of the Lower House to make extracts from the "Essays and Reviews," and report thereon. The Bishop of Oxford said that it appeared to him to be the duty of their lordships composing the Upper House of Convocation to acquiesce in the prayer of the petition, and should move a resolution to that effect. The Bishop of Winchester seconded the motion. The Bishop of London dissented from the course proposed. And after various bishops had spoken, the Archbishop of Canterbury put the motion, when there appeared: For (8), the Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, Oxford, Bangor, Salisbury, Llandaff, St. Asaph, Chichester. Against (4), the Bishops of London, Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich. His Grace the Archbishop, who did not vote either way, declared the Bishop of Oxford's motion carried. The committee appointed by the Lower House, on the direction of the archbishop and bishops, to examine the "Essays and Reviews," for the purpose of reporting thereon to the general body of Convocation, will commence their sittings in the course of the present week. The committee consists of Archdeacon Denison (chairman), Archdeacon Grant, Archdeacon Hone, Archdeacon Randall, Professor Harold Browne, Dr. Jelf, Dr. Jebb, Dr. M'Cauley, Dr. Leighton (warden of All Souls College, Oxford), the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Beut, the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, the Rev. Sir George Prevost, the Rev. James Fendall, and the Rev. Frederick Vincent.

Two benefited clergymen have declared themselves defenders of the volume of "Essays and Reviews" condemned by the episcopal bench. One of them is the Rev. Dr. George John Wild, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, vicar of Doddridge, near Droitwich, in the diocese of Worcester. He proposes "to show by extracts from these works that similar doctrines have been maintained by eminent divines and living dignitaries of our Church." The other gentleman is the Rev. Robert Bruce Kennard, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, vicar of Marnhall, near Blandford. This gentleman, who is benefited in the same diocese (Salisbury) with Dr. Rowland Williams, the writer of the second essay in the volume, "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," expresses his sympathy with the seven writers, and protests against the condemnation which the Bishop of Salisbury has passed upon the work, by affixing his signature to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter.

Up to the present time 14,000 of the "Essays and Reviews" have, it is stated, been sold. The new edition is composed of 5,000 copies. The *Daily News* says:—

A very copious polemical literature, consisting chiefly of replies, more or less formal, to the arguments and allegations contained in "Essays and Reviews," has sprung up within the last week or two. Some of these are very slight productions, and could only have been produced on the supposition that anything on the subject will be read; some are reissues of works that have already done good service, and a few are distinguished by erudition and logical power. Some of the most learned and able replies to "Essays and Reviews" are directed to special points raised in that volume. Among these may be mentioned the Rev. J. G. Casanova's article on Certain Characteristics of Holy Scripture, written with special reference to Professor Jowett's essay. The Rev. Henry Craik, of Bristol, has replied to the Hebrew criticisms in Dr. Rowland Williams' essay. Dr. Heurtley, Margaret Professor, publishes sermons on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, and on the Atonement. The comprehensive article in the *British Quarterly Review* is republished in a separate form. The elder and classical works, as they may be called, on both sides of the question, are again called for—e.g. Coleridge's *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit*, in which the main question which underlies the present controversy is treated so thoroughly, on the one hand, and Dean Trench's *Notes on the Miracles*, on the other. The latter work has reached a sixth edition. Sermons in which the authority of the Canon, the inspiration of the Scriptures, the limits of human reason, and cognate subjects, are treated, come upon us like a flying cloud.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; the Rev. Professor Ellicott, B.D., of Cambridge; the Rev. Professor Mansel, B.D., of Oxford; the Rev. George Rawlinson, M.A., of Oxford; and other distinguished clergymen in the Church, have announced their intention of replying to the "Essays and Reviews," in a volume, which they will speedily publish under the title of "Aids to Faith."

The following is the preface to the new and third edition of Mr. Edward Miall's "Bases of Belief," which we insert in this place, as it refers almost exclusively to the "Essays and Reviews":—

The following treatise was first published in 1853, and was received with greater favour than the author had ventured to anticipate. The library editions having been all but exhausted, a third and cheaper edition is now offered to the public. This step has been taken in consequence, chiefly, of the appearance of the "Essays and Reviews." It is believed that the main drift of

those now celebrated productions is turned aside by the argument maintained in this volume—at any rate, it was originally written with an express view to fortify the reader against speculations, criticisms, and reasonings similar in almost every respect to those put forth in that work. In truth, the author recognised in them old acquaintances. Notwithstanding their more friendly air, their more reverent bearing, and their substitution of a thoroughly English for a foreign dress, it was impossible to mistake their identity. It would seem that after having been exposed and discredited elsewhere, they have at length found an asylum in the bosom of Oxford University—nor, perhaps, is it matter of wonder that inquiring and honest minds, wearied and offended by the exacting demands made upon them by High-Church authority, should be predisposed to welcome the advent of rationalistic freedom. Whether the eminent men who have had the courage to set the example of shaking hands with this popularly-reputed foe to Christianity really imagined that they were giving it a first introduction to the British public, it would be presumptuous to offer an opinion—but it may be confidently stated that the results which dogmatic philosophy and critical analysis have put before us afresh in the "Essays and Reviews," were already as familiar to speculative readers in this country as Hume's "Essay on Miracles" used to be about the beginning of the century.

There is no necessity, however, for supposing that these Church of England divines had in view any such purpose as that which undoubtedly animated the school to which the world is indebted for modern rationalistic theology. Whatever may be the tendency of their writings, nothing but an entire absence of charity can attribute to the writers a conscious design of undermining the basis of Divine Revelation, and destroying the very system of truth which it is their special duty to preach and to teach. Great latitude ought to be allowed to the intellectual conclusions of speculative minds as to what constitutes the authority which should govern the Reason in determining what has and what has not come to us as a Revelation from God—and it is much to be regretted that men, earnestly professing that they accept Christianity as a spiritual showing forth of the Divine character and will, should be set down as unbelievers because they repudiate the customary process by which the great majority of their fellows reach the same end. It is surely more just to infer that, in the ardour of an intellectual pursuit, such persons have allowed themselves to be borne away beyond the limits which logically bound their own professions—and that subsequent reflection will convince them that they can go so far as they have done on the road on which they have set out, without being compelled to go much further. It is hardly wise, it cannot be kind, to set up a shout of execration, the only effect of which must be to prevent their retracing their steps to less dangerous paths, and to drive them farther and farther from the conclusions from which we could have wished they had never departed.

But whilst the utmost tenderness and charity are due to the writers who have unitedly set forth their speculations in the "Essays and Reviews," none whatever can be claimed for the speculations themselves. Their manifest tendency, if not their avowed design, is to eliminate supernaturalism from the Christian faith. It is evident that an historical revelation based on miracles is assumed to be unworthy of God to give, because unfit for man to receive. And this is assumed as a sort of axiom—as a self-demonstrative proposition. At least, no proof of it is attempted. But it seems to underlie the whole collection of these far-famed papers. It constitutes the rampart upon which the artillery of Biblical criticism is mounted. Let this assumption be shown to be unreasonable, and the entire machinery of assault which rests upon it becomes harmless.

That the assumption is unreasonable it is the main object of the following pages to show. How far that object has been attained it is for others to judge. But so far as success has been reached in this respect, so far it supplies an antidote to the erroneous teaching of the "Essays and Reviews." Possibly, it does more—for it points out that there is a sphere within which criticism may freely range without loosening the foundations upon which the faith of so large a portion of mankind is based. Let us once for all get rid of the dogma which tyrannises over reason—namely, that no historical miraculous revelation is worthy of credit—and we may then find a fitting office and suitable functions for honest and fearless Biblical criticism. Much that is given to the world in these "Essays and Reviews" will still remain—but with this difference, that it will remain to enlarge and purify men's notions of revelation, instead of, as now, to eat into its very substance.

The author is satisfied that very much of the danger to which Christianity seems to be exposed from the most searching criticism, arises from the prevailing habit of confounding God's Revelation to man by Christ Jesus, with the record of it which is contained in the Holy Scriptures. Men have gradually come to identify faith in the plenary inspiration of all the books of the Old and New Testaments with faith in Him who declared that "he who has seen me hath seen the Father." They are more anxious to save the casket than the pearl of great price which it encloses. The consequence is, that they place the evidence in support of Christianity, as a revelation of God, in a position of serious disadvantage. That Jesus Christ was the anointed of God—that his mission was to show unto men the Father—and that it was inaugurated, recognised, and authenticated as divine by "signs, and wonders, and divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost," constitute a position capable of being sustained by consistent and overwhelming proof. But such proof is wholly independent of any theories we may see reason to maintain as to the kind or degree of inspiration necessary to put men into possession of a true account of that mission, and to give them an accurate and sufficient interpretation of its spiritual significance. The writer, in the progress of his argument, has kept this fundamental distinction constantly before him, and, he presumes to think, with advantage to both questions. He has, thereby, as it appears to him, gained a surer basis for faith, while he leaves to legitimate

criticism as wide a sphere as reason can demand for it. His justification for doing so, such as it is, will be found in Part IV. of his treatise, under the general title of "The Record."

And now, having strongly repudiated what he understands to be the main purport of the "Essays and Reviews," which, indeed, it was and is the object of the following pages to frustrate, the author desires to express his belief that these productions, viewed apart from what is generally taken to be their principal design, lay before the Christian world many thoughts worthy of its calm consideration. Failing, as it is to be earnestly hoped they may fail, of their primary object, they are not ill-adapted to subserve some useful ends. They teach us some lessons needing to be learned. They smite down some idols unworthy of the homage we have paid them. And, above all, they warn us of the necessity of seeking for our faith a broad and deep foundation in admitted facts and universally recognised principles, rather than in traditional and conventional theories which shrink from the rough handling of rigid investigation. In these, and in some other respects, they may yet do good service—though whether such service, rendered in its present shape, comes appropriately from professors and divines of the Church of England may admit of question.

While these sheets have been passing through the press, a formal and authoritative condemnation of the "Essays and Reviews," signed by the whole bench of bishops, has been promulgated. What may be its effect, beyond that of vastly increasing the number of the readers of that volume, remains to be seen. It will be found, perhaps, that speculative rationalism is not likely, in the present age of the world, to succumb to Church authority. It is, no doubt, encouraging to be assured that the spirit of scepticism which pervades the condemned volume has not yet taken possession of the minds of those who occupy the highest places in the National Church—but it will be very much more so, to be furnished with evidence that these Right Reverend Fathers in God have power to cast out the spirit which they unanimously denounce. In other words, what is wanted is, not an authoritative condemnation of the book, but a refutation of its errors. This would be a peculiarly appropriate service for the fathers and guides of the Church of England to render to their spiritual children. Some of them, perhaps, are already engaged in the preparation of some such work—in which case, the writer of this volume craves pardon for his presumption in seeming to forestall them by asking public attention to the argument maintained in the present volume. He is not chargeable with the vanity of imagining that his treatise will supersede the necessity of a more specific and detailed reply to the criticisms and reasonings of the "Essays and Reviews"; but, pending the appearance of such a reply, he believes that a calm and searching examination of the philosophy which constitutes the basis of rationalistic theology will not be without its use in the present controversy. It may prevent many minds from being hurried into premature conclusions. It may convince them that Reason is not necessarily at war with Faith. It may dispose them to wait with some confidence for that fuller light which episcopal erudition may well be expected to throw upon the question.

Such, at any rate, has been the effect upon the author's own mind of the line of argument pursued in this volume. He dares not pretend that it has solved every doubt raised by the writers of the "Essays and Reviews." But it has, at least, prevented any such doubts from unsettling the bases of his belief in Divine Revelation. The varying fortunes, therefore, of Biblical critics in their contests over the text of Scripture, although deeply interesting to him, never shake his convictions. He can await the issue, whatever it may be, without any perturbation of spirit. The facts and principles upon which his faith in Christianity rests, lie too deep to be destroyed by mere scratchings upon the surface. He wishes that this may be the case with others. He thinks that a thoughtful perusal of this volume will tend to make it so. And in this hope, which he prays God, by the aid of his good Spirit, to fulfil, he sends forth this third edition of his work, originally prepared to meet precisely the same kind of reasoning which pervades the pages of the "Essays and Reviews."

The Firs, Upper Norwood, March, 1861.

THE REAL ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

The Bishop of Exeter, a few years ago, renounced communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Very few people, at the time, approved of that extraordinary proceeding; still fewer do so now. But it had not the faintest tendency to lower either him or the Church to which he belongs in the public respect. But there is one vice for which every Englishman, of every creed and rank, has the heartiest and most measureless contempt—and that vice is sanctimonious greed. It enjoys a pre-eminence among vices for the peculiar loathing it elicits. Just as earwigs, and slugs, and rats excite a detestation wholly disproportioned to their power of doing harm, and much greater than is produced by dangerous beasts of prey, so it is when a sanctified profession and the sharp practice of a low attorney are found combined in the same person. It does not frighten people, or enrage them—it simply makes them sick.

We have already discussed the case of the Bishop of Durham. He has simply penetrated an audacious job under cover of a cloud of sanctimonious phrases, and under circumstances which must have seemed very awful to any Evangelical preacher who believed in what he taught. He has no doubt calculated by this time how many curates Mrs. Cheese's pin-money will absorb, and how many souls are thereby shut out from hearing the good message which he will probably soon be urging some missionary meeting, in tones of moving eloquence, to send to Abbeokuta or Tinnevely. We will not trouble him further than to recommend him, as a matter of equity, to lay his family circumstances before the next meeting of the kind that he attends. As he has endowed one daughter out of the funds destined for the heathen at home, it would be only fair that he should endow the next out of the funds destined for the heathen abroad. But these Episcopal scandals are apt to procreate their kind. This week has brought to light another, involving a much smaller pecuniary amount, and therefore indicating, it is true, a less sublime rapacity—an appetite that does not disdain small morsels. The offender is another who represents the

popular type of bishops—Dr Waldegrave, the Bishop of Carlisle. It appears that he was asked to consecrate a burial-ground—one of the ordinary duties of his office—for the incumbent of a living which yields 80*l.* a year. As a matter of course he came, but not alone. He brought down his chaplain, his chancellor, his archdeacon, his secretary, his servant, and a couple of clergymen besides. All this retinue dine at the incumbent's cost, and three of them sleep in his house. They are hospitably entertained, the sacred service is performed the next day, and the incumbent and his diocesan part well pleased with their meeting. The agreeable guests, the edifying function, the flattering compliments on his zeal in providing a new churchyard at his own expense, dwell pleasantly in the vicar's memory. Alas that there should be a prosaic side to every poetic and elevating recollection! These pastoral confidences are costly—all this sweet interchange of experiences must be paid for in hard cash. A Bishop cannot afford to scatter unction gratis, or to dispense spiritual grace without a consideration in return. He has a family to provide for, sons to quarter on rich livings, daughters to marry to chaplains; and this is a process involving a little preliminary outlay. It is true he has 5,000*l.* a-year for his labours, besides fees; but what are these among so many? And who is to make up the deficiency, if it be not the vicars with eighty pounds a-year? Accordingly, when a Bishop of Evangelical views performs an episcopal duty—a superstition which his soul naturally abhors—he charges railway expenses; and these railway expenses are calculated on a highly ingenious principle. In the case before us, the Bishop's practical railway expenses were none, for he was consecrating another church close by. But theoretically they were considerable; for he was a long way from his cathedral town. Accordingly, the man of five thousand pounds a-year charges the man of eighty pounds a-year four guineas for these ideal railway expenses, speculatively but not actually incurred in performing one of the chief duties for the due execution of which he receives his vast emoluments and high rank.

Hospitality has been recommended by a high authority on the ground that those who exercise it sometimes have entertained angels unawares. It will be a terrible blow to the practice of this virtue in diocesan affairs to discover that you are very apt to entertain Jew attorneys unawares. But the incumbent is a meek man, who knows better than to fly in the face of his bishop. "His attention having been called to the statement," he writes to say that he kisses the rod, and that he has no objection whatever to pay the bishop's first-class tickets. But this remarkable submission in one case makes no difference as far as the system is concerned. It is a great public evil that these wretched incumbencies should be still further starved by this kind of blackmail. It would be a curious matter to enquire of these exemplary prelates of the North what is the purpose for which they imagine the power and wealth, to the possession of which they have newly come, has been given them. We know that Bishop Villiers looks upon patronage as a provision for enabling the daughters of bishops to marry. We only know the purpose to which Bishop Waldegrave believes that an episcopal income is not destined, and that is—the performance of the duties of his office. The expediency of leaving so large a patronage annexed to the bishopric of Durham, and of giving so disproportionately large an income to the highest members of the hierarchy, has been much questioned during the last few years. It has been customary to defend the existing state of things on the ground that it was well to enable the Bishop of Durham to reward the deserving clergy of a poorly endowed diocese, and that the large incomes of the bishops enabled them to perform the duties of their office with liberality and effect. Such an answer would be mockery now.

DISSENTERS AND UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

At a time when public attention is being directed to the attempt of the Fellows of All Souls to neutralise the new statutes, it is singular that circumstances should have occurred to direct attention to the sister University of Cambridge. At Oxford the difficulty seems to be to induce the members of a particular college to constrict in a loyal spirit statutes by which they admit themselves to be bound. At Cambridge the difficulty is to prevent the exclusion of able men from competing for those University prizes to which they are justly entitled. At Oxford nothing more is needed than a little more honesty. At Cambridge the interference of Parliament seems to be absolutely required.

It happens that a Mr. Sterling, who was not only senior wrangler of his year, but is said to be a person of remarkable merit, has scruples about making the declaration prescribed by the Act of Uniformity, that he will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England. The consequence is that he is unable to compete for a fellowship at his college. The case of Mr. Sterling is by no means the first of the sort. But the circumstances of the time, the eminence of the man, and the fact that if he were eligible as a candidate he would in all probability be elected a Fellow, have given the case peculiar prominence. This is no matter in which those beyond the University walls are opposed by those within its precincts. The exclusion of men from the complete privileges of the University is not entirely due to the prejudices of those who are engaged in active duties at these seats of learning. There are plenty of liberal men among the resident Tutors and the Fellows. It is notorious that at some of the colleges of Oxford the Fellows desired relaxations which the Commissioners refused to grant—relaxations which would have the effect of enlarging the lay element. Thus it was earnestly desired by the members of some of the colleges that the Head should not of necessity be in orders. But the demand was peremptorily refused. In like manner, at Cambridge, it is alleged that in one college more than one-third of the Fellows strongly urged the University Commissioners to permit Dissenters to be elected to fellowships. But so far from this request being granted, it seems that the Commissioners have actually inserted a clause in the new statutes by which a Fellow is to be removed, if after the election he openly secedes from the Church of England. If any further evidence were required in proof of the liberal spirit which animates many members of the Universities, it would be found in the fact that a distinguished Tutor and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the Rev. W. G. Clark, has published a letter in

which he declares his opinion to be "that the maintenance of tests is highly impolitic, and injurious to the real interests both of the Universities and of the Church." Knowing as the world does the liberal opinions current at Oxford, there is little doubt that the ablest men at that University would agree with the opinion of Mr. Clark.

It is extremely difficult to understand the reasons why, in these days, any Nonconformist should be excluded from a fellowship merely because of his non-conformity. Upon the principle of mere selfishness the exclusion is easily explained. There are only a certain number of fellowships. If the number of candidates be increased, the prize becomes more difficult of attainment. The advantage, therefore, to members of the Church of England to continue to exclude all but themselves is sufficiently obvious. But upon any higher ground such a position is utterly indefensible. So long as none but members of the Church of England could become members of the University, the fellowships were naturally confined to the members of that creed. The theory then was that the Universities were nurseries for the members of the Established Church, and every one who ventured to differ from this dominant sect was to be carefully excluded from the sacred enclosure. Whether a young man was destined for Orders or not it was essential that he should be kept pure from that taint of heresy which he might possibly incur by mixing with Christians of a different order. But these things are now changed. The old theory is exploded. In these days a young man of any country or of any faith may become a member of either University or of any College in Oxford or Cambridge; he may contend for scholarships and for other University prizes; he may associate with all the undergraduates, may breakfast with them, take wine with them, hunt with them, row with them, sit in the same lecture-room with them, and, indeed, live with them from morning until night. Nay, more; he may obtain his B.A. and even his M.A. degree. But still he cannot obtain a fellowship, nor can he exercise the political privileges attached to the degree of Master of Arts. Is there any reason for these restrictions? Or, confining ourselves to the case of Fellows, is there any reason why any person who is entitled to be a member of the University should not also be entitled to be a Fellow of a College? It cannot be because learned men of mature years require protection from the influence of those who differ from them. Is it then supposed that the undergraduates will be exposed to the arts of those who dissent from the Church to which they belong, and whose influence will be used to undermine their religious principles? or is it imagined that if the Fellows did not all profess themselves members of the same Church, unseemly bickerings in the common-room would be the result, and social harmony would be destroyed? Whether the Fellows of colleges do constitute that group of happy families which the imagination of some delights to conjure up, may be left to the decision of those who know the facts. But admitting, for the moment, that amongst the candidates for Fellowships persons might present themselves who would attempt to proselytise or to breed discord, an easy remedy is at hand. Each college might be empowered to dispense with the Act of Uniformity as it might judge expedient. In matters of religion it is safe to deal tenderly with conscientious scruples. The experiment of opening the college foundations might be tried at first in this modified shape. And if, as we verily believe, the objection turned out to be practically a bugbear, the right of exclusion might be even further restricted.

It is impossible to contemplate without pain the effects of the present system. A Fellowship is worth some 250*l.* a year. To a poor man such a sum might be the means of qualifying for the Bar, for medical practice, or for scientific pursuits. Without such aid a man of genius might be compelled to become a literary drudge or to leave the country. And why?—because of a too tender conscience. As Mr. Clark observes, the only Dissenters excluded are those who have a very scrupulous conscience and a very high sense of the obligation of a promise—precisely the men we should be the most anxious to admit. But the present system not only keeps from the University many who might be its ornament and support, it excites odium against those who are its chief defenders. In short, the chief result of excluding Dissenters from the best prizes of the University, is to perpetuate that feeling of a grievance which is the certain means of promoting sectarianism. A personal interview is often the surest way of extinguishing hostility. If only the members of the various Christian sects could be placed upon a footing of real equality, much bitterness and religious hatred would be allayed, and even the Church of England would be greatly strengthened. This is a subject which is even now attracting considerable attention, and it is satisfactory to hear that a petition, advocating the admission of Dissenters to fellowships, will before long be presented to Parliament.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.—Nothing is clearer than that the House of Lords, and we may safely add the House of Commons and the people of England generally, do not desire more bishops.—*Times*. No one who has meditated on recent scandals can doubt that some of the Church's deadliest enemies stand very near her throne. The Church difficulty of the present moment is the Bench of Bishops.—*Saturday Review*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY IN BRADFORD.—The Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening, on "Legalised Religion," to a large audience in Sion Chapel School-room, William Stead, Esq., presiding. On the motion of the Rev. D. Fraser, seconded by the Rev. T. Gasquoine, the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Rev. J. Gregory for his able lecture.—*Bradford Observer*.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—At the annual meeting of the London Board of Baptist Ministers, held at the Mission-house, Moorgate-street, on the 12th instant, the Rev. S. Brawn in the chair, the following resolution was moved by the Rev. W. H. Bonner, seconded by the Rev. W. H. Hooper, and unanimously adopted:—"That in the present state of affairs in America, this board fraternally invites Christians of all denominations to set apart Monday,

the 3rd day of June next, or some part thereof, for the offering of united prayer for the abolition of slavery." The Rev. S. Bird moved that the secretary be requested to solicit the kind aid of the press in giving publicity to the foregoing resolution. It was seconded by the Rev. W. A. Blake, and unanimously adopted.

THE GARIBALDI BIBLE FUND.—General Garibaldi, in an autograph letter just received, has signified his hearty willingness to receive a copy of the Holy Scriptures in various languages, which will accordingly be sent to him by post, and not by deputation. More than a sufficient amount required to carry out this part of the proposed plan has been received.—*Evangelical Alliance Monthly Intelligencer*.

UNION OF CITY PARISHES.—On Friday the Lord Mayor received from the Bishop of London twenty-one commissions, under the hand and seal of the right rev. prelate, in relation to so many unions of benefices within the City of London, now proposed to be carried into effect under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 23rd and 24th Victoria, cap. 142. The documents state that it appears to the right rev. prelate that the contemplated union of benefices may be effected with advantage to the interests of religion, and the commissioners, who are the same in all the twenty-one cases, are directed to inquire into and report upon its expediency.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY-TAX.—A meeting of the general committee of the Association for the Total Abolition of the Annuity-tax was held on Friday evening, when a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Town Council, complaining of the insidious and arbitrary conduct of the collector of police-rates, in exacting payment in full, with a penalty of a penny per pound, while the legality of the rate is pending in court, and in spite of the resolution of the Town Council authorising the collector to accept of the civil portion of the rate minus the ecclesiastical portion. Another committee was appointed to make arrangements for a conference with the leading opponents of the Annuity-tax, in order to prepare a bill to be introduced into Parliament for its complete abolition.—*Scottish Press*.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS IN WORKHOUSES.—A return has been made by the Poor-law Board, moved for by Mr. Joseph Ewart, showing that on the 1st of January last there were in receipt of in-door relief in England and Wales 60,632 adults belonging to the Church of England, 5,572 Roman Catholics, and 6,033 persons of other religious denominations. Leicester returns that it has persons of "no religion" in the workhouse—50 adults and 32 children, for the returns classify the children also. It appears to be a rule fairly observed that the Roman Catholic inmates have liberty of worship. The returns from Manchester and Salford mention that a room is set apart for Roman Catholic worship, and at Salford it is described as furnished by the priests with images and pictures. From the immense parish of St. Pancras there is no return at all, as "it is not the custom of the directors to inquire and record the religious denomination of persons admitted into the workhouse."

AN EASTER DUES STORY.—At a recent anti-Church-rate meeting near Norwich, one of the speakers related the following anecdote which is good enough to be true:—"A clergyman in Bristol waited upon a Quaker for the purpose of asking for his Easter dues. He was politely shown upstairs, and conversation commenced—the clergyman at first not referring to the object of his visit. The dinner hour being near, the clergyman was invited to stay and partake of the meal, which invitation he accepted. A bounteous repast was served up, wine was introduced, and eventually a pipe and cigar were partaken of, the former by the host, the latter by the visitor. Encouraged by the friendly manner of his host, the clergyman determined to introduce the object of his visit, and after a few preliminary remarks, requested the Quaker to pay the Easter dues. 'I tell you what it is, old gentleman,' friend Broadbrim replied, 'you have had a meat offering, and a drink offering, and a burnt offering, but if you say anything about the Easter offerings, you shall have a heave offering out of the door.'"

THE CHURCH-RATE BILL.—A WORD OF WARNING FROM THE NORTH.—The expectation that the third reading would be permitted *sub silentio* proves a delusion. On the contrary, the most strenuous efforts are being put forth to have the bill thrown out. We believe not a few of those half-hearted Liberals who voted for the second reading, think they have done enough to testify their devotion to the interests of Nonconformity, and will not be hard of persuasion to remain away when a division is next called. Let constituencies look sharp after their representatives. Possibly, however, we may not be indulging in idle expectation, when we express a belief that the Government will be found giving an energetic support to Sir John Trelawny, which may both arrest deserters and increase the hopes of final success. We have already recorded the unanimity (Mr. Gladstone excepted) with which the individual members of the Administration voted for the measure,—and it would only be another step, scarcely involving them in deeper responsibility, were they to adopt the bill as their own. The wish, we may add, is something more than merely father to the thought.—*Scottish Press*.

ANOTHER GROSS CASE OF CHURCH PATRONAGE.—A correspondent of the *Morning Herald* makes the following statement:—"The living of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, nominally is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, but really is in the absolute gift of one of their number, the Rev. E. B. Sparke, canon of Ely, registrar of the diocese, rector of Feltwell

(1,700*l.*), and vicar of Littleport (2,000*l.*) Need I say that this unfortunate pauper is a son of the renowned Bishop Sparke? (I may observe, in passing, that this rev. gentleman, his brother, and his brother-in-law, have received a good deal more than half a million of money out of the Church in preferments alone, irrespective of lands, leases, reversions, &c.) This living of Sutton was formerly annexed to the mother church of Mepal; and the present patron, the Rev. E. B. Sparke, has no less than five times, had the pleasure of presenting it to one or the other. (He was appointed canon soon after he was out of his teens.) On every occasion he appointed a relation of his own or his wife's; on no one occasion did he present a man who had as good claims as the maligned Mr. Cheese. The other day the living fell vacant, and Canon Sparke appointed a young man (his wife's nephew) whose only other claim is that he is a peer's son, and was plucked at Cambridge. The living, I ought to add, is only about 1,300*l.* a year, with a splendid house and grounds."

THE BISHOPS AND THE ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—A certain number of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter assembled at the Chapter-house, on Monday, convened by the archdeacon's substitute, Canon Woolcombe, to condemn the book. The attendance was not numerous; and it was intimated that some of the clergy could not be got to join in this condemnation of the seven. The chairman confessed to have been shaken on a first reading of the Essays. It seemed to him to be true; but a second reading showed that this was an illusory feeling, and it quickly passed off. Mr. Christopher Bartholomew was the leading speaker, and he handled the subject with that boldness and directness which belong to his character. His quotations justify the several observations which he has made on the book, and attentive perusal of his speech will almost give the whole "case" of the Church ministry against the writers. But what satisfaction is it to know that some dozen or two of clergymen, who met in the Chapter-house at Exeter, condemn the book, if the heads of the clergy do not test the lawfulness of its doctrine. What we laymen want to know is not what our parson may say of this book, but what will the law say to it. When the late exemplary Mr. Head claimed a right to regulate his conduct by Holy Scripture, instead of the Prayer Book, Bishop Phillpotts prosecuted him, and it cost the good man a painful exile from his living for three years, and a loss of 3,000*l.* In that case it was proved that the Statute Law, as expounded in the Prayer Book and Articles, overrides Scripture, and it looks very suspicious that the hierarchy do not drag these seven Essayists, or their survivors, into the Ecclesiastical Court, just as Bishop Phillpotts took Mr. Head there, and as Mr. Gorham took our mild and amiable prelate in the same tribunal.—*Western Times*.

PATRONAGE IN THE CHURCH.—A bishop ought to be a model patron. He has to set an example to an immense number of private patrons, to colleges, to public bodies, and to the Crown itself. There is a growing complaint that livings are no longer open, and that wealthy, and even noble patrons, if they happen to have no son or son-in-law in orders, do not scruple to sell their livings in the open market. It is hard indeed on the clergy when hundreds of thousands of pounds credited to them as their national endowment do, in fact, pass annually over the desk or the counter, as vendible as house and land. There used to be a sort of idea that a youth of fair abilities, a good figure, good voice, and such personal qualities, might hope for a maintenance from the Church. Even since the beginning of this century parents have sent their sons into the Church with a general faith in her power and wish to reward her faithful sons. That hope has all but vanished, and it is now said that the candidates for ordination are diminishing, instead of increasing, in the face of some thousand new churches. If you have no money, no patron for your friend; if you cannot get at the Lord Chancellor, if you have not passed the best years of your life in a Fellowship, and have not even married the daughter of a bishop, there is nothing for you in the Church but a Curate's pay, or some small living, which is generally worse than most curacies, however poor. Young men may themselves have apostolic visions, but their parents are sensible, and hesitate to condemn their children to utter and hopeless poverty. So, as we have said, the educated youth of the age are looking elsewhere. If they knew the real state of the case, and the absolute nakedness of the land, they or their parents would be even more reluctant to put into the Church's lottery. Dr. Villiers has certainly done something to undeceive parents and guardians.—*Times*.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF BARON BUNSEN.—The expressions uttered by Baron de Bunsen during the last week of his life (as communicated by the *Revue Chrétienne*) give an idea of the serious religious state of mind in which he spent his last days, and at last conquered death. Whatever position Bunsen, in later years, occupied with regard to critical problems and ecclesiastical party struggles, the bond of his personal communion with the Lord was not severed by it, and in the face of death he gave a clear and definite expression to this consciousness. He gave directions that this should be publicly mentioned at his grave. Pastor Walters, therefore, could not have chosen a more suitable text for his funeral address (1st December) than the words (Zech. xiv. 7), "At evening time it shall be light." Of the last words, which were not mentioned in the *Revue Chrétienne*, the following expressed, perhaps, the deepest experience of his life:—"All the bridges which are erected by us, in order to come into personal communion with Christ, break down beneath

us in the last extremity, and it is only simple faith which remains as the only way to Him." In this faith he could gladly give up everything, whatever he had begun or finished. It could not have been otherwise. Everything else lost its value in proportion as those words gained an exclusive value:—"Whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's." And the Amen from his lips testified how deeply he felt them. Free of everything, and prepared, reconciled with God and man, he longed to die. A last solemn moment for him and for his family awaited him just before his approaching death. "Not without a firm and sure testimony would he depart," he said, "and he accounted it among his last duties openly to confess himself on the side of the Saviour and on the side of the Evangelical Church." Thus he received with his family the Holy Communion. He knew that the Lord had given it to his Church for the remission of sins. About evening time it was light.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Rev. Prebendary Burgess, B.D., was the preacher at St. Paul's on Sunday evening. At Westminster Abbey the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. F. Secretan, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Vauxhall-bridge-road. At Exeter Hall the Rev. Francis Close, Dean of Carlisle, preached to a full congregation, and in the course of his sermon referred "to the vain and foolish speculations of rationalistic sceptics." The preachers at the theatres were as follows:—Victoria, Rev. J. Jessop and Rev. J. Fleming; Sadler's Wells, Rev. E. Paxton Hood and Rev. J. Garwood; Standard, Rev. Dr. Spence; Pavilion, Rev. T. Richardson; Britannia, the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown. At St. James's Hall the Rev. Newman Hall preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. John Watson in the evening.

FINSBURY CHAPEL (THE LATE DR. FLETCHER'S).—At a recent meeting of the church it was unanimously resolved to petition the U. P. Presbytery of London to be admitted into connexion with the U. P. Church of Scotland, and to give a call to the Rev. Robert S. Drummond, A.M., of St. James's-place, Edinburgh, to become their pastor. Mr. Drummond is minister of a large and influential church, and his removal to London will be deeply regretted by his present people.

MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.—The preliminary meeting for the opening of this building was held yesterday in the schoolrooms and lecture hall, when a grand fancy bazaar took place, and was patronised by upwards of 2,000 persons. The hall and rooms, large as they are, were fully occupied with well-filled stalls. The bazaar is to be kept open until Saturday next. Next week, sermons will be delivered by Messrs. Spurgeon and Brook; a public meeting of contributors will be held, at which Sir H. Havelock will take the chair; and a public meeting of neighbouring churches will be held, at which Dr. Steane will preside. In the third week sermons will be preached by the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, and the Rev. Octavius Winslow; a public meeting of Baptists will be held, at which Sir Morton Peto, M.P., will preside; and a public meeting of the "denomination" will take place, at which Mr. Ball, M.P., is announced to take the chair. In the fourth week a meeting of the church will be held; the Rev. John Spurgeon, father of Mr. Spurgeon, will preside. In the same week there will be baptismal and communion services; a meeting on Calvinistic doctrine, in which five ministers will take up the points of that creed; and an oration on Nonconformity by Mr. H. Vincent, at which the chair will be taken by Sir John Burgoyne. The arrangements for the fifth week are not yet completed. Only a sum of 3,000*l.* remains to be obtained to wipe off the existing debt, and every penny must be paid before Mr. Spurgeon will preach in the new chapel.

SION CHAPEL, UNION-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—On Thursday, the 14th inst., the members of the Bible and mathematical classes in connexion with this chapel assembled to close the winter session. After a friendly tea a handsome butter-dish, with silver stands, &c., was presented to their much-esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Thomas, B.A., accompanied by an address expressing the gratitude felt by the members for the kindness and ability with which the classes have been conducted, and the great benefit resulting therefrom.

LITTLE WALTHAM.—The Rev. Joseph Fowler, of Potter Newton, near Leeds, having accepted the earnest invitation to the pastorate from the church and congregation at Little Waltham, Essex, expects to commence his stated labours among them the second Sabbath in April next.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS MEETINGS AT NORWICH.—On Tuesday last Mr. Radcliffe paid a second visit to this city, accompanied by Mr. T. S. Henry, a barrister, who is also engaged in the revival movement. With a view to avoid the crowding which took place on the former occasion, when St. Andrew's Hall proved far too small for the throngs of people who sought admission, the bazaar was this time opened together with the hall. Both buildings were crowded long before the time announced for the meeting, and the addresses delivered, though fairly open to criticism for phrases which were occasionally used in reference to the great question of man's salvation, were as a whole well adapted to their avowed purpose of pointing men to Christ, as the only refuge and help of sinners. At the close of the

proceedings in St. Andrew's Hall, those persons who desired religious conversation were requested by Mr. Radcliffe to cross over to the bazaar. The mayor, we understand, had refused to allow the use of the hall for this purpose. A large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity, and the bazaar was crowded with those who were anxious about their spiritual welfare, and with friends equally anxious to give them counsel. On Wednesday three meetings were held in the course of the day, those in the morning being addressed by Mr. Henry and Mr. Radcliffe, and that in the evening by ministers and laymen resident in the city. The meetings will, we understand, continue to be held in the bazaar as often as its use can be obtained, and so long as a desire is manifest on the part of the people to attend such assemblies. We cannot conclude our notice of this movement without a reference to the working efforts of the Rev. T. A. Wheeler, who has, year after year, addressed large gatherings every Sunday afternoon in St. Andrew's Hall, and whose exertions must, under the Divine blessing, have greatly contributed to awaken the minds of the people to their eternal interests. On Sunday last Mr. Wheeler announced his willingness to converse privately with any who desired further information, and several persons responded to this invitation. The services at the theatre, which have been conducted for the past few months by the Rev. T. B. Stephenson and other ministers, have also been largely attended.—*Norfolk News.*

Correspondence.

THE VICAR OF FROME AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Thinking it probable that many abolitionists may require copies of the remarkable pamphlet just published by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett ("Why Church-rates should be Abolished"), allow me to say that I shall be happy to forward a copy to any applicant on the receipt of eighteen postage-stamps. As the extensive circulation of this pamphlet cannot fail to render essential service to the cause of abolition, the committee strongly urge their friends to introduce it to the notice of candid and intelligent Churchmen in all parts of the kingdom.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

N. T. LANGRIDGE, Secretary.
Committee-room, 2, Sergeant's-inn,
Fleet-street, 19th March, 1861.

BAPTIST UNION, ANNUAL SESSION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Kindly allow us, through your columns, to inform the brethren that the forty-ninth annual session of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, will be held at the Mansion House, 33, Moorgate-street, London, on Friday, April 19, 1861. The session will open in the forenoon, at ten o'clock, when an introductory discourse will be delivered by the Rev. J. Wiberg, of Stockholm; and the remainder of the morning will be devoted to brotherly conference and prayer. Refreshment will be provided at one o'clock, and the business of the session transacted in the afternoon.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD STEANE, } Secretaries.
J. H. HINTON, }
London, March 15th, 1861.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you can allow me to say a few words to your numerous readers respecting the above named society, whose half-yearly election was announced in the last number of your paper to take place on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

The committee from time to time avail themselves of all the means at their command to make the institution known as extensively as possible, and yet they are frequently told that its very existence has not been heard of in certain districts.

A lady in Hampshire, who takes a lively interest in the society, wrote last week, saying "Having a friend with us belonging to our chapel, I mentioned to her the 'Apprenticeship Society,' and asked her to become a subscriber, when she gave me a contribution, and said she had not before even heard that there was such a society." She added, "I think every minister should do what he can to advance the interests of an institution which renders such valuable help to their poorer brethren."

A gentleman in Somersetshire, who is a liberal subscriber, evinced the deep interest he takes in the society by sending me, a few days ago, the names of twenty-six new subscribers that he had taken the trouble to obtain. In his letter he says, "I have for some time past felt much interested in your society, and have often wondered that it should have been so little known. I believe I may say that scarcely a person in this town was even aware of its existence, until I brought it before their attention. I have felt great pleasure in obtaining several new subscribers, and I believe that more may yet be secured. What a pity it is that ministers generally do not bring the claims of the society under the notice of their people, as many would, no doubt, cheerfully contribute the small sum of 5*s.* annually to such an object."

The committee rejoice at the additions made to the list of subscribers from year to year, but they are anxious to see the society's permanent income so increased as to enable them to make a larger number of grants at each election, in order that the applicants may not have to wait so long before their turn arrives to obtain the aid they seek.

The society is equally open to Independents and Baptists, who contribute to its funds, and share its advantages, in about equal proportions.

The committee will rejoice if this communication shall tend to strengthen their hands, by bringing from the ranks of your readers additional subscribers to a society whose assistance is most gratefully received by many devoted ministers whose limited incomes are quite inadequate to their necessities.

I may just add that according to a rule of the society persons subscribing at the election may vote immediately.

Yours truly,

I. VALE MUMMERY.

Burlington-cottages, Dalston,
March 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Your insertion of the following will much oblige your obedient servant,

W. H. ASHURST.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ITALY.

"Cadara, Jan. 26, 1861.

"Mr. Ashurst,—Our friend Vecchi informs me that he has heard from Mr. Craufurd, M.P., that you desire to have my signature to the authorisation given you by him, as my aide-de-camp, to call in, as Collector-General, any and all the sums subscribed in behalf of Italy by your generous countrymen, of whatever city. I therefore authorise you to do this, in order that whatever money may be subscribed in future for this purpose, may be added to that you have already collected. And I desire that this expression of my wish should serve as a rule and guide to the various committees, either now existing or likely to be instituted.

"Accept, honoured Mr. Ashurst, the earnest assurance of my grateful friendship, and always command your

"G. GARIBALDI."

In pursuance of the above authority, I respectfully request that all moneys already collected, or which may be collected for the above objects, be forwarded to me without delay.

By order of General Garibaldi,
6, Old Jewry, London, E.C., W. H. ASHURST,
February, 1861.

THE VANCOUVER'S ISLAND DISPUTE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The accompanying resolutions were passed unanimously at a meeting of the Congregational church held on the 20th inst.; will you be kind enough to favour us with an insertion thereof in your much-esteemed paper as early as convenient.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

A. ATKINSON.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island,
Dec. 29, 1860.

At a meeting of the Congregational church in this city, held on the 23rd of December, 1860, specially called to consider certain resolutions passed by the committee of the Colonial Missionary Society, under date of 24th October, 1860, it was unanimously agreed as follows:—

1st. That while an arrangement was at first called for (by a considerable portion of the white residents, with whose opinions on the social relations of the white and coloured races we have never manifested sympathy), whereby negroes giving their attendance at divine service would be expected to take one side of the place of worship, and leave the other sections of the building to the use of the whites, yet by the prudent and conciliatory conduct of our esteemed pastor and other friends in relation to the perplexing subject, the said contemplated arrangement has never once been acted upon, but any of the coloured race who have worshipped with us have been distinctly told to choose unoccupied seats in any part of the place of worship.

2nd. That while deeply regretting the social partition that so extensively appears in this city between the white and coloured races to the hindrance of their union and co-operation as citizens and Christians, and while sincerely anxious to afford satisfaction to the committee of the Colonial Missionary Society and their constituency (to whom they are so vastly indebted for the kind encouragement hitherto supplied), the members of this church pledge themselves to use every exertion to discourage and prevent the compulsory separation of the races, in their place of worship, and to secure to coloured worshippers freedom of access to unoccupied pews in every part of the building.

3rd. That this meeting records its warmest admiration of the unobtrusive, conciliatory, and Christian course pursued by our beloved pastor, Mr. Macle (under the misunderstanding wantonly raised by his late colleague, between the friends of religious liberty in different parts of the world and the Colonial Missionary Society, evidently with the view of gratifying personal envy), whereby Mr. Macle has succeeded in gaining the highest respect of the citizens generally, and surrounding himself with a respectable, an increasing, and affectionate church and congregation.

(Signed) A. ATKINSON, Chairman.

THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The *Liverpool Mercury* gives the following summary of officials, and of persons holding civil, military, naval, and diplomatic employments, and who are members of the House of Commons:—

MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATIVES.		No. of Members
Ministers and Lords of Treasury and Admiralty	...	17
Vice-Presidents, Commissioners, Under Secretaries, &c.	...	13
Law Officers	...	5
		35
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SERVICES.		
Officers of the army, including retired on half-pay	...	92
Officers of the navy, including retired on half-pay	...	9
Officers of militia	...	42
Officers of yeomanry cavalry	...	42
Officers of rifle volunteers	...	18
		203
Pensioners, represented by Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli	...	1
Total	...	239

Contemplating this summary, no tax-payer need longer wonder how it is that "the services" are so well provided for. Considering, moreover, that there are in the People's House hosts of lawyers, many of them always on the look-out for fat things at the disposal of Government, and not forgetting the immense Church patronage of Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor, he may thank his stars that, as yet, the Ministers of the Crown are content to ask no more than seventy-six millions per annum from the representatives of the people.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES.

On Thursday, Lord LYTTLTON, in moving the second reading of the Subdivision of Dioceses Bill, stated that the object of the bill was to modify the machinery by which dioceses were at present divided, and to provide for an increase in the number of bishops, without the necessity of previously obtaining the consent of Parliament. The colonial episcopate was receiving one or two additions every year, while the episcopate at home remained without enlargement. No doubt it might be said that a much smaller endowment was required for the foundation of a colonial than for an English bishopric. The answer to that was, that a great part of the money was provided by the colonists themselves, and if English Churchmen were unwilling to contribute from their private means for a similar object, then the case he had to lay before their lordships must fall to the ground. He was satisfied, however, that there would be no lack of contributions to effect that object. He knew that in two important towns in the manufacturing districts a sufficient amount would be provided by the middle classes alone, if new sees were erected there.

Earl GRANVILLE said that whatever might be thought of the principle of the bill it was quite evident, as the noble lord had candidly confessed, that the mode in which the object of it was proposed to be carried out was open to serious objection. It was, in fact, impossible to agree to the bill in its present shape.

The Bishop of LONDON fully concurred with the important object of the bill, but did not think the present measure would effect it. He was not quite so sanguine about the success of voluntary contributions as the noble lord seemed to be, though he did not see the slightest objection to the funds being drawn from that source if it were possible. The reply of the noble lord at the head of the Government, when first this subject was mentioned to him, was, "Certainly, if people were ready to pay for a new bishop, why should they not have one?" Her Majesty had the legal right to arrange for the appointment of suffragan bishops. Before the Reformation the suffragan bishops did a large portion of the episcopal work in the different dioceses. Since the Reformation, also, many had been appointed, and he suggested that the office should be united with that of dean, whose position was not at present so popular as, in his opinion, it ought to be. He had himself held the office of dean for seven years, and two years out of the seven were lost in vain attempts to find out what were the distinct duties of his office. (A laugh.)

Lord DERBY thought the bill in its present state ought not to receive their lordships' assent. At the same time, he quite agreed that an increase in the episcopate was necessary. He objected strongly to the powers which the bill, if passed, would confer on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Bishop of OXFORD recommended the withdrawal of the bill, because, although he concurred with the two leading principles of the measure, he could not agree with many of its details.

After a short conversation, in which the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Redesdale, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Derby, the Bishop of St. David's, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Granville took part, a division ensued, when the numbers were, for the second reading—

Content	...	27
Not content	...	23

So the bill was read a second time.

The Trade Marks Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

CHARITABLE USES BILL.

On Friday Lord CRANWORTH, in moving the second reading of the Charitable Uses Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to provide that deeds conveying lands for charitable purposes need not be indented, and to modify the provision in the Mortmain Act as to revocation or reservation for the benefit of the grantor or donor. The LORD CHANCELLOR viewed the bill with but little satisfaction. He hoped that if it were passed it would be an encouragement to improve the Law of Mortmain. Lord ABINGER opposed the bill, but Lord WENSLEYDALE supported it, as did also Lord CHELMSFORD. The bill was read a second time without a division.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Earl GRANVILLE said it might be convenient for their lordships to know that it would be necessary to sit till Friday next, and possibly till the Monday following, but he then proposed to move the adjournment of the House till Tuesday, the 9th of April.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

On Monday Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in asking Lord Wodehouse in what position the difficulties which have arisen between Denmark and Germany with respect to Holstein now stand, prefaced his question with a view of the demands of the Diet on Denmark, and of the concessions of Denmark to Holstein; and then proceeded to dilate upon the consequences to Germany and Europe if Prussia, by engaging in war at the present time, should afford France an opportunity of interfering in behalf of the Danes.

Lord WODEHOUSE, having remarked upon the complicated nature of the quarrel, explained the negotiations which had taken place between Denmark

and Prussia, and said that her Majesty's Government had received information that day of a concession made by the King of Denmark, to the effect that "the whole," instead of the nominal, "Budget should be submitted to the deliberate vote of the State of Holstein." This most important concession, he hoped, would induce Prussia to come to an arrangement, and so to avoid those dangers to the peace of Europe which Lord Ellenborough had pointed out.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE having said a few words, the subject dropped.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

Lord GRANVILLE moved that an address of condolence be presented to her Majesty on the great domestic affliction which has befallen her in the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. After describing in a few clear and eloquent sentences the important duties of educating the Sovereign of a great country which had devolved upon the late Duchess, and the exemplary manner in which those duties had been performed, he dwelt upon the uniform prosperity of the illustrious lady's life, the happiness of which had been much increased by the numerous virtues of her Royal daughter and grandchildren, and by the loyalty and affection which they had inspired in her subjects.

Lord DERBY entirely concurred in the motion, and observed that her Majesty would derive some consolation from the reflection that during the whole period of her life she had discharged her duty to her parent in the same exemplary manner as she had fulfilled the duties of her private, social, and public life.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a second time.

Lord DE GREY and RIFON, in answer to Lord Lyveden, said that Lord Canning would for the next few months at least continue to hold the appointment of Governor-General of India; but that no arrangement had been made as to the precise time during which he would hold office.

The Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Bill, on the motion of Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COUNTY FRANCHISE BILL.

At the day sitting on Wednesday, Mr. L. KING, in moving that the County Franchise Bill be read a second time, observed that it was a very simple measure, the principle of which had been often discussed, and had been affirmed by the House. He noticed and replied to objections, and urged reasons why, in his opinion, there ought to be an extension of the franchise in counties, and why the House should not assent to Lord Palmerston's suggestion, that this was not a time for action on this question, but for waiting.

Mr. A. SMITH moved the previous question, explaining his reasons for taking this course, instead of moving to defer the second reading for six months.

Mr. DU CANE seconded the amendment.

Lord HENLEY, while intending to vote for the bill, pointed out that it did not provide for the necessary increase of the expenses of county elections. It would also increase the power of the great freeholders, while it diminished that of the small freeholders.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Adderley, Mr. Bristow, Sir L. Palk, Viscount Enfield, Mr. G. W. Hunt, and Mr. Coningham, who characterised this and similar measures as mere mockeries of reform, which it was known could not be carried, and on which he should decline to vote, and by Mr. A. Egerton.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said there were two modes of dealing with reform, one by comprehensive measures, embracing the county and borough franchises and the distribution of seats, and the other by means of fragmentary measures. The Government, looking to the state of opinion in the House, had wisely decided not to take the former course, and that opinion was confirmed by a large majority in an amendment to the address on the first night of the session. Fragmentary measures dealing with the county and borough franchises had been brought forward, and in their separate shape they invited argument against each of them singly, which was a disadvantageous mode of dealing with the question of parliamentary reform, and he thought the question involved in this bill would be found to be capable of being dealt with in a more comprehensive measure. He was favourable to the principle of the bill; and there was nothing in voting for the second reading of the bill which could preclude a vote for lowering the county franchise otherwise than to 10*l*. The effect of the carrying of the "previous question" would only postpone the bill for this particular day, and it could be brought on again. He should vote for the second reading, although retaining his opinion that this was not a favourable moment for pressing this question.

After some observations from Mr. BARROW, protesting against the measure as calculated to swamp the 40*s*. freeholders,

Mr. B. OSBORNE said the constant discussion of these questions of reform were getting the House into inextricable confusion, which was not a little added to by the speech of Sir G. C. Lewis, who, with the great bulk of the Liberal party, was doing his best to make the question ridiculous. He did not so much blame ministers as the insincerity of

those members, who were not desirous of being sent back to a general election in the first year of a new parliament, for the position in which reform was placed. Mr. Bright, too, had so frightened the middle classes, that a very small measure of reform would suffice for the public. Lord J. Russell had hinted that we must wait for a breeze to carry a measure over the bar of the House, but the noble lord had better take care, while he was whistling for a wind, he did not invoke a hurricane. This was a favourable moment of calm, when the matter might be done moderately, sensibly, and quietly. It was a fatal mistake not to have accepted Lord Derby's bill, and licked it into shape. As matters stood, he saw no hope of settling the question for the next ten years to come.

Mr. BRACH and Mr. W. EGERTON having spoken, Lord J. RUSSELL said that in 1851 he was of opinion that the right to vote for members of Parliament ought to be extended; believing that it would be better for Parliament to deal with the question without the external pressure which had been put on it by the agitation in favour of Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the corn laws. But since then there had not been any progress in favour of parliamentary reform, and there had even been an opposition to it from the middle classes, especially last year.

In the discussion on the Reform Bill we never disguised the fact that the object of it was to transfer the power to the middle classes. It has had that effect. We may say it would be wise in the middle classes to share the power with the working men, but there is no doubt that, in point of fact, for the two or three years past, and especially last year, it has been evident that the middle classes fear a great admission of the working classes into the number of those who hold the franchise, and that the opposition to the bill of last year was far more from the middle classes than it was from the House of Lords, or any portion of the richer classes of this country.

He was inclined to think that it would be better to deal with the question by a comprehensive measure embracing the interests of all classes. Still he thought it was not necessary, in reference to the question involved in the measure now proposed, to wait for a comprehensive measure, but to consider it as it stood. The present county franchise was carried by the enemies of reform, and against their will, and, in fact, gave the power it conferred not to voters themselves, but to their landlords. It was a subtle poison introduced into the county franchise, the effect of which had been felt ever since. It was therefore desirable to modify that franchise, which was all that the second reading of this bill would bind the House to. The county franchise in Ireland had been extended since the passing of the Reform Bill, which was a precedent for a change in that of England. He should deem it his duty to vote for the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI said that there had been a settlement of the subject of reform in 1832, and it was a question whether it was advisable to reopen it in 1851; and Lord J. Russell was the statesman responsible for reopening it. Lord Derby's government had not only to consider that the subject of reform had been accepted three times by Parliament, as well as the fact that a reform bill was being carried in detail, and they thought that such a question ought not to be dealt with except in a complete and comprehensive manner. In this latter opinion Lord J. Russell expressed his concurrence, and yet had proceeded to make an exception in favour of the county franchise. Referring to a statement of Lord J. Russell that it was a part of Lord Derby's bill which would have enabled voters to be manufactured in boroughs, he taunted the noble lord with his reticence in not stating that as a reason for his opposition to that bill, and asserted that nevertheless the real opposition to that bill was the question of the lowering of the borough franchise, on the principle of which the present Government came into office. With regard to the present bill, he objected to dealing with the franchise except in connexion with that of the boroughs, and with all the other incidents of the representation of the people. This was, neither in its form nor spirit, coincident with the change in the franchise which he proposed. Having defended his own bill, he said that, though it was not successful, he was as proud of having been the organ of bringing it before Parliament as Lord J. Russell could be at the means by which he obtained office through its rejection.

The House then divided.

For the second reading	...	220
For the previous question	...	248
Majority	...	—28

The bill was therefore lost. The announcement was received with loud cheering on the Opposition benches.

AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

Sir J. TRELAUNY moved the second reading of the Affirmations Bill, explaining the object of the bill, which was to allow persons who objected to take an oath to make a form of affirmation in lieu of an oath. Mr. G. HARDY opposed the bill, which would tend, he said, to abrogate oaths altogether in courts of justice. He moved to defer the second reading for six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. MALINS. Sir G. LEWIS concurred in the objections offered to the bill, which, wide as it was in its operations, was, he remarked, founded upon a very narrow basis. Mr. CRAUFORD moved the adjournment of the debate, but the motion was negatived upon a division by 113 to 50. The time allotted for debate having now arrived, no further discussion could take place, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

PARK FOR FINSBURY.

In answer to Sir M. Peto, Mr. W. COWPER said that no steps had been taken by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the formation of a park for Finsbury.

THE CHINA WAR.

On going into Committee of Supply, General PEEL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what portion of the sum of 850,000*l.* granted by Parliament to cover the entire expenditure on account of the China war during the financial year 1859-60 had been appropriated to or was reserved for the liquidation of the claims of the Indian Government on account of advances made or expenses incurred in India. He contended that a large portion of this sum was applied to meet the excess of expenditure over the ordinary estimates of the year. As long as there was an open account between the Indian and home governments, it was possible to carry on a war with Indian troops without the House knowing anything of the expense until it was demanded as a lump sum due to the Indian Exchequer. The present estimates were most important, as they might be looked on as the peace establishment of the country. There was only a decrease of 185,795*l.* as compared with last year, one of war, while there was a decrease of 9,000 men of the embodied militia.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER protested against General Peel's irregularly anticipating the discussion of the estimates. With regard to the question put, the 850,000*l.* proposed as a vote of credit had reference to the China war; and its object was to supply means for meeting such excess in the army and navy estimates of the year 1859-60 as was caused by that war. The whole of the claims of the army excess of that year would be met by that vote, and there would be a residue to meet the Indian claims for advances. He quite admitted the disadvantages of large open accounts between the Home and Indian Governments, which had a serious bearing on the functions of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI made a few remarks in vindication of the course adopted by General Peel.

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked what instructions were given to Sir Richard Mayne in reference to the alleged manufacture of notes in this country in the name of Hungary, what course Sir R. Mayne took on those instructions, and by what authority Sir R. Mayne required the Messrs. Day to suspend the manufacture of the notes; and by whom the expenses of the proceedings taken are to be defrayed?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that his attention was called by Sir R. Mayne to the printing of notes in the Hungarian language, purporting to be signed by L. Kossuth. At his (Sir G. Lewis's) suggestion, Sir R. Mayne put himself into communication with Messrs. Day, and requested them to detain the Hungarian notes. He was not aware of any detective having been employed to obtain one of the notes, and no expenses had been incurred.

Mr. BRIGHT asked who called Sir R. Mayne's attention to the matter before he drew the attention of the Home Secretary to it. Who was the person who obtained the notes? Was it true that a detective entered the employment of Mr. Day for the purpose of obtaining one of the notes? If this was the case, the head of the metropolitan police had used this means of assisting a foreign state in a matter with which this country had nothing to do.

Mr. HENLEY asked whether the police were to be allowed to give notice to a tradesman not to allow goods to go off his premises unless some criminal charge was made against him. Was the notice withdrawn now?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that he was confident that no detective was employed. The reason why he interfered was because it was contrary to law to counterfeit the money of a foreign country; but on inquiries being made it was found that the notes were not strictly counterfeit, and did not come within the criminal law. The notes were laid before him by Sir R. Mayne.

THE LATE TRIALS AT ARMAGH.

Sir H. CAIRNS asked for some explanation as to the course taken on behalf of the Crown in the recent prosecutions at Armagh, going very fully into the causes and the details of the proceedings. He noticed, among other matters requiring explanation, that although there had been rioting on both sides, the indictments were laid against persons engaged on one side only, and that there was an appearance of unfairness on the part of the Crown in the composition of the juries.

Mr. CARDWELL replied *seriatim* to what he assumed to be charges against the Crown prosecutors. On the subject of impanelling the jurors he read the instructions to the Crown Solicitor, and stated how the juries were actually composed. To the charge that the prosecutions were confined to Protestants he replied that no informations had been sworn against the other side, and he challenged Sir H. Cairns to produce any case in which the Government ought to have prosecuted and did not. No reason was afforded in these prosecutions, he maintained, to lead the people of Ireland to suppose that there was any indisposition on the part of those who administered the law to hold the scales of justice equal.

Mr. WHITESIDE considered Mr. Cardwell's answer not satisfactory.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, when

Mr. T. G. BARING made the usual introductory statement, accompanied by details, of the numbers and several heads of expenditure in the army. The

number of men proposed for the current year was 146,044, exclusive of the force in the East Indies, which would raise the aggregate number to 212,773. The sum to be voted was 14,606,751*l.*, which was less than the Estimates of 1860-61 by 185,795*l.* This was, however, he afterwards explained, less than the real decrease, which was 295,795*l.* Having discussed various details connected with the numbers, he proceeded to consider the items of expenditure, explaining the mode in which reductions had been made, and replying to the objection of General Peel that the estimated sum would prove insufficient. He noticed the improvements which had been effected in re-enlistments, food, and clothing. The health of the army during the past year had been extremely good; the mortality abroad had been below the average. He went over the votes for the medical, staff, and administrative departments of the regular army and the vote for the volunteers, reserving details upon this last head for the discussion of the wants of this force, to which Lord Elcho proposed to call the attention of the House. He reviewed the Estimates relating to the *matériel* of the army, and gave details of much interest on the subject of the Armstrong guns,—the number issued and proved, the great reduction of their cost, and the results of experiments, showing the extraordinary power of this new ordnance. After some remarks upon works and fortifications, he stated the general result of the Estimates, expressing his conviction that they were not larger than, under the present circumstances of Europe, it was necessary for the House to provide. He moved the first vote for 146,044 men.

Very unfavourable criticisms were passed upon the Estimates by Mr. W. WILLIAMS and Colonel DICKSON, the latter of whom, comparing the amount of the Estimates, in relation to numbers, with those of former years, declared it to be enormous. Mr. BARING explained the causes of this disproportion. Mr. HENLEY demurred to the explanation, which, he said, was founded upon a confusion of the effective and non-effective services. Since 1853-54, the increase in the number of men was 21 or 22 per cent., and in the charge 60 per cent., running through every branch of the service.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that every one seemed to feel that the number of men was not greater than the interests of the country required. The great bulk of the increase in the Estimates was caused, first, by the augmented number of men; and, secondly, by the changes in the *matériel* of war. Then members suggested improvements in barracks, clothing, and other changes, which, good as they were, all added more or less to the expenditure, and tended to swell the Estimates.

After some further debate, the vote was agreed to. On the next vote, of 4,780,000*l.* for the pay and allowances of the land forces, an objection was made to proceeding further; but, after some debate, a vote of 3,000,000*l.* was taken on account, and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill was read a third time and passed, after some observations by Mr. Ayrton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir S. Northcote.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved a resolution on which to found a bill for continuing for ten years the London Coal and Wine Dues.—Agreed to.

Sir G. C. LEWIS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to election of members of Parliament, its object being to amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act; also a bill to amend the law relating to Industrial Schools.

The House adjourned shortly after one o'clock.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Friday Mr. LONG gave notice that when the Church-rates Abolition Bill came on for the third reading, he would move that it be read a third time that day six months.

THE BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. Moffatt, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he hoped to be able to make his financial statement on Thursday, the 11th of April.

ITALY—HUNGARY—SPAIN—MEXICO.

On the motion for the adjournment to Monday, a number of miscellaneous subjects were brought forward—among them were the following:

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Foreign Secretary if no despatches were sent to Sir J. Hudson between 31st August and 27th October last; and if so, why those despatches were omitted in the correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy; and inquired what were the "interests which Great Britain has in the Adriatic," which the despatch of 31st August states, "her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention." He contended that Lord J. Russell had endeavoured to watch the proceedings of Kossuth while he was in Italy, and to prevent his causing a rising in Hungary, which was a violation of the professed principles of non-intervention. Mr. C. BENTINCK asked whether information was received from Sir J. Hudson previous to the 31st August last, to the effect that the expedition of Garibaldi was secretly assisted by the Sardinian Government; and whether the Foreign-office did previously to the 11th of September, receive official information that the Sardinian Government contemplated the invasion or seizure of a portion of the Papal States; and whether any and what answer was returned by the Austrian Government to a despatch addressed to Lord A. Loftus, referring to a despatch from Consul-General Perry on the subject of the arrests of persons in Venice.

Sir R. PEEL asked whether any correspondence had taken place between her Majesty's Government

and that of Spain respecting the imprisonment of certain persons in Spain for religious opinions; their only offence being that they had used the Holy Scriptures in communion with others. By the penal code of Spain this so-called offence was punishable by ten years at the galleys. He pressed Lord J. Russell to interfere in this matter with the Spanish Government.

Mr. BUTT asked whether Sir Charles Wyke, who was appointed on the 23rd of January, 1860, minister to Mexico, has as yet proceeded to his mission; and whether any official intimation had been received of any measures adopted by the present Mexican Government to carry into effect the engagements entered into with the holders of the bonds of the republic.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no intimation had been given to Sardinia that any expedition from that country to Dalmatia would be opposed by the naval force of England. It was true that Austria had said that she should treat the preparation of expeditions against her territory in any country not as the act of individuals, but of the Government; and he (Lord J. Russell) having heard that a large sum was to be paid to Kossuth as a director of a railway in Sardinia, he deputed Sir J. Hudson to inquire if it was the case, and the answer was that such a thing was projected, but it had come to an end. As to the omissions of despatches in the correspondence laid before Parliament, any that had been omitted related to most unimportant matters. Our "interests in the Adriatic" related to the protectorate of the Ionian Islands. He had stated that it would be an unfortunate thing for Sardinia to embroil herself with Austria by the former giving assistance to Kossuth; and he had deprecated hostilities between those powers. He had never been informed by Sir J. Hudson that the expedition of Garibaldi was assisted by the Sardinian Government. He had learned that efforts were made by the inhabitants of Umbria to induce Sardinia to interfere in their behalf. He had addressed the Austrian Government on the subject of arrests in Venice, and the answer was that it was done in fear of a revolution. With regard to the case of the prisoners in Spain, he had never failed to lay down the principle that no persons should be punished for the expression of their religious opinions; but in the case of Spain he had to consider whether interference would be successful, looking to the state of the law of that country and the influence of the clergy, and he could only anticipate a refusal of the liberation of such persons, and he did not interfere. With regard to Sir Charles Wyke's mission to Mexico, it had been delayed by the state of his health, but he would go by the next packet to Mexico.

SUITORS' FUND.—THE ALCOHOLIC TEST.

Sir H. CAIRNS asked what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the money of suitors in the Court of Chancery, which it was said were to be appropriated to the building of new law courts; and urged that there seemed a tendency towards bringing this fund within the reach of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked if it was intended to propose a uniform duty on foreign wines, or whether it was intended to adhere to a classification by an alcoholic test?

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had never heard from any quarter any design of placing the funds of the Court of Chancery under the Exchequer, although that department was in fact responsible for any deficiency in any of the funds of suitors in the courts. There was no idea whatever of creating a Chancery stock; notwithstanding the appointment of a commission to inquire into the question of the suitors' funds in Chancery. With regard to the alcoholic test as applied to the wine duties, it had worked satisfactorily according to his experience. It was not intended to alter the present system.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In answer to Mr. Smollett, Mr. W. Ewart, and Colonel Sykes, Sir C. WOOD said that the subject of a permanent provision for the descendants of the Princes of Tanjore was under consideration, and everything that was just and right would be done in the matter. He was sorry to say that there had been a great apprehension of famine in the North-West of India; but the latest accounts were more favourable; every possible precaution had been taken to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants. Every effort would be made to increase the means of irrigation in India. No steps had been lately taken to exclude the natives of India from participation in the public services in that country.

THE TURNBULL CASE.

Mr. MAGUIRE inquired whether any other letters than those printed in a return of 15th February had passed between the Government and the Master of the Rolls relative to the appointment and resignation of Mr. Turnbull.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he believed Mr. Turnbull was a man of honour and ability, and he regretted the position in which he had been placed. The course taken by him in resigning was highly honourable to him. The Master of the Rolls, who was not under the control of the Government, appointed Mr. Turnbull. Very soon after representations were made to him (Lord Palmerston) to the effect that Mr. Turnbull was not fitted for the duties imposed on him, and this he communicated to the Master of the Rolls; and several letters passed which were private and not as between official persons, and urging that the appointment was an unfortunate one, and that Mr. Turnbull ought to be employed in some other way, which the Master of the Rolls declined to do. This was the substance of the letters in question, which he de-

elined to produce on the ground that they formed a private correspondence and were not written in an official sense or character.

After some observations from Mr. CONINGHAM and Mr. NEWDEGATE.

Mr. ROEBUCK urged that in such a case Lord Palmerston had no right to write private letters which could not be produced.

I do not say that the noble lord has helped the manifestation of the intolerance. I am sure that a more tolerant man and a more chivalrous patron does not exist. (Hear.) I think the noble lord was not bound to defend the appointment, but he was bound in everything he did regarding the appointment to act so that it might be laid before the public. (Hear.) And the charge I make against him is a want of care and circumspection—nothing more—in writing private letters, when everything ought to have been done, as indeed it was done, in his character of Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.)

The adjournment to Monday was then agreed to at five minutes past ten.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the construction and improvement of harbours by authorising loans to harbour authorities and to abolish passing tolls. It was proposed to advance a sum of 360,000*l.* a-year, at 3½ per cent., for fifty years, to the harbour authorities. All passing tolls would be abolished, preserving the rights of existing creditors on the tolls, making their claims a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Certain dues levied by the Trinity-house and other corporations in a number of seaport towns for charitable purposes would be abolished, saving the rights of existing pensioners. The compensation paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the abolition of differential dues between British and foreign shipping would be done away with, compensation being paid on the average of the last five years.

After some discussion leave was given.

Sir E. COLERIDGE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the registration of county voters in Scotland.

Colonel FRENCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law regulating grand juries and grand jury presentments in Ireland.

THE DIPLOMATIC COMMITTEE.

On the nomination of the select committee on the Diplomatic Service,

Mr. WHITE moved its postponement. He objected to the constitution of the committee, in which there was too great a preponderance of the official element. There was no member who sat below the gangway on it. It was pointed out that Mr. Layard was on the committee. On a division the motion was rejected by 53 to 13. Eventually the committee was appointed.

ADMIRALTY COMMITTEE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the select committee on the Board of Admiralty do consist of nineteen members, and that Sir Michael Seymour, Mr. Austin Bruce, Mr. Deedes, and Mr. Clay be added to the committee.

Admiral DUNCOMBE disapproved of increasing the numbers on the committee. The motion was carried.

THE MUTINY BILL.

This bill was brought in by Mr. Baring, and read the first time.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

THE PROPOSED VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On Monday, in answer to General Buckley, Mr. T. G. BARING said that the Secretary for War had not objected to the Volunteer Review at Brighton on Easter Monday. A general officer would be present to watch the proceedings and report the result.

THE MILITIA.

In answer to Colonel Rowley, Mr. T. G. BARING said that circulars had been issued to the lord-lieutenant of counties, inquiring if any of them would desire to have their regiments of militia called out for training before Whitautide.

THE TRANSFER OF LAND.

In answer to Mr. Hopwood, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he proposed to bring in a bill for facilitating the sale and transfer of land shortly after Easter.

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved an address to her Majesty, tendering to her Majesty the respectful condolences of the House on the recent melancholy event, and the expression of their deep concern at the great loss her Majesty had sustained.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, and agreed to *nem. con.*

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, renewing progress at clause 197. All the clauses having been agreed to, Mr. MALINS moved a clause enacting that messengers in bankruptcy should receive salaries instead of fees, the amount to be estimated on the average of the sum received by each messenger for the last five years. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that the matter might be effected by inserting what would secure the messengers in the London district 500*l.* a-year. This was agreed to. Mr. GARNETT moved a clause granting indemnities for losses of fees and emoluments to registrars of county courts, to be computed on an average of seven years' receipts, provided that in no case such indemnity exceed 2,000*l.* The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the clause as most objectionable, as the proposed indemnity was founded on emoluments derived from a crying abuse. The clause was rejected. Lord STANLEY made an appeal to the Government to consider the question of raising the salaries of county court judges, who

would have large additional duties cast on them by this bill. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated that an opportunity would be given for the discussion of this question. The House then resumed.

In committee of ways and means, 3,000,000*l.* was granted towards supply.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

On the order for the second reading of the Post-office Savings' Banks Bill, Mr. S. ESTCOURT urged various objections to the bill, among which were the risks to which he thought it would expose the Government. The advantages given to those banks would render them so popular that, in his opinion, they would draw off deposits from the other savings banks, for which the House ought to be prepared, and to endeavour to dovetail the two together. Some remarks were made by Mr. W. FORSTER, Mr. HANKEY, and other members. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in replying to objections, said he thought the proposed savings banks and the old banks might exist and flourish together. The object of this bill, however, was not competition with the old banks, but to supply additional facilities to depositors. The machinery of the Post-office would, in his opinion, provide safeguards against fraud. The bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Mutiny Bill, were read a second time.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly before two o'clock.

Postscript.

Wednesday, March 20, 1861.
FRANCE.

PARIS, March 19.

The *Moniteur* announces that on the occasion of the demise of the Duchess of Kent the Imperial Court will go into mourning for nine days.

The Conference assembled to-day at two p.m. for the purpose of signing the convention prolonging the French occupation of Syria until the 5th of June next.

ITALY.

NAPLES, March 18 (2.50 P.M.)

It is stated here that Civitella del Tronto capitulated yesterday evening, before the arrival of the French officer who brought the order of Francis II. An armistice has already been granted. To-day the garrison and the artillery of the castle saluted the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy.

Naples and the provinces are tranquil.

ROME.

ROME (via Marseilles), March 17.

During the night of the 15th inst. placards were posted up in this city bearing the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, with the title of King of Italy. Ten persons have been arrested on this account. The French have prevented the hoisting of the national flag on the summit of the Antoninus column.

Demonstrations in favour of Victor Emmanuel have taken place to-day in the University and in the Academy of Fine Arts.

ROME, March 19th.

In the Consistory held yesterday, the Pope, in reply to those who have asserted that the Papacy is incompatible with civilisation, said that, on the contrary, the present Papacy had always contributed to the diffusion of real civilisation. The Pope declared that he was only opposed to that pretended modern civilisation which persecutes the Church; imprisons her cardinals, bishops, and priests; suppresses religious orders, despoils the Church, and tramples justice under foot. He deplored that the Concordat had been violated in the kingdom of Naples. The Pope also declared that he would spontaneously have granted concessions, and would have accepted those which have been counselled by the Catholic sovereigns, but that he could not receive the counsels and unjust demands of an usurping government. In conclusion, the Holy Father deplored the subversion of all authority, and promised forgiveness to all who had been misled. He confided, he said, the cause of the Church to God, the avenger of justice and right.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.

A committee has been appointed for the uniform regulation of the affairs of the serfs. It will be presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine. The Imperial manifesto has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

POLAND.

WARSAW, March 19.

The Guild of Merchants of this city, taking into consideration the late events, and in order to give a proof of their union, have resolved to grant to the Jewish merchants an equal position with themselves in their Guild.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received from Portland to the 9th inst. General Beauregard had been despatched by the Southern Government to take the command of Charleston. He had arrived at his post, and had expressed his confidence that Fort Sumter would be reduced. The Governor of Georgia had released the barque *Adjuiter*, which he had recently seized. The Senate had confirmed the appointment of Mr. Judd as Minister to Berlin, and of Mr. Kreissenan as Secretary of Legation. No other appointments had yet been made. The collection of the revenue and the reinforcing of Fort Sumter had not yet engaged the attention of the Cabinet. It was reported that Fort Brown, in Texas, had surrendered. Advices from Pensacola state that sand-bag batteries had been constructed on the east side of Fort Pickens.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES BILL.

In the House of Lords, Lord TAUNTON moved the second reading of the Qualification for Offices Bill, the object of which is to do away with the declaration taken by persons accepting offices under the Crown, by which they engage not to do anything by virtue of those offices to injure the Church by law established, or to disturb the bishops or clergy in the possession of their rights and privileges by law established. It was a declaration seldom if ever taken by persons holding the highest offices, and was objected to by Dissenters as binding them to an acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Established Church.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the rejection of the bill, on the ground that, although it was a small matter in itself, it was to be regarded as one of the steps that were being taken towards the destruction of the Established Church; and if the declaration was necessary when it was imposed, it was still more necessary at the present time, when the Church was so directly attacked.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON ridiculed the idea that because a section of the Dissenters held extreme views with regard to the Established Church, that the whole body was of the same opinion. He denied that the doing away with this declaration would impair the stability of the Church.

Lord TEYNHAM supported and the Marquis of NORMANBY, though objecting to religious tests, opposed the bill.

The House divided, the numbers were,—

For the second reading	...	...	...	38
Against it	...	...	...	49
Majority	...	...	...	—11

The bill was therefore rejected.

After some further business, their lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven.

In the Commons, Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that the House would adjourn on Friday for the Easter holidays.

The Consolidated Fund (4,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. CRAWFORD called attention to the levy of Income-tax upon incomes and profits arising in India which are already subject to an income-tax in that country, and moved that petitions relating to the subject be referred to the select committee on income and property tax, his object being to show that in many cases the Income-tax was paid twice over.

After a good deal of discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE AFGHAN PAPERS.

Mr. DUNLOP moved for a select committee to consider the "Correspondence relating to Afghanistan," as presented to this House in 1839, and the same correspondence as presented in 1858, and printed by special order of the House in 1859, and to report on the discrepancies between the two; and also to inquire into the circumstances of the preparation of that correspondence for being presented on the former of these occasions; and to report their opinion whether any, and, if any, what precautions should be taken to secure that documents presented to this House by the Government as copies or extracts of correspondence or other papers shall give a true representation of the contents of such correspondence or papers; his object being to expose a most improper suppression of public documents, which referred to the conduct and character of Sir Alexander Burnes.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that Parliament had not been misled, or Sir Alexander Burnes injured by the omissions and curtailments of despatches, which related only to his erroneous views, and which were only intended to justify the course pursued by the Government. The noble lord elaborately justified that policy which he urged was necessary to resist the hostile intentions of Russia in India. He could not see what object was to be gained by the appointment of a committee to examine into the conduct of the Government in 1837 and 1838.

Mr. BRIGHT said the object of the committee was to find out who did this evil thing. Lord Broughton was then Minister for India, and Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, and the matter lay between those two.

Mr. DISRAELI eulogised Sir A. Burnes, and expressed his dissidence from Lord Palmerston's disparaging mention of him, but objected to a revival of the subject.

After speeches from Mr. Walpole (who would vote for the inquiry), Lord John Russell and Mr. Horsman, Mr. BAXTER moved as an amendment the withdrawal of the last paragraph of the motion. This was objected to by the Government, and after a discussion a division was taken on the amendment, which was rejected by 158 to 61. The amendment being lost the original motion was put, and on a division was rejected by 159 to 49.

On the motion for the second reading of the Metropolitan Local Management Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. LOCKE moved its rejection, on the ground that it transferred the whole local government of the metropolis from the vestries to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The House was counted out before the hon. member concluded, at half-past twelve.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—At an influential meeting of Liberals held yesterday at Manchester, Mr. Gladstone was cordially accepted as a candidate for the new seat. Mr. H. Mason said he and other Nonconformists who were at first discouraged from accepting Mr. Gladstone, by the right hon. gentleman's vote on the Church-rate Bill, had been induced on reflection to put aside their objections on that ground, and he now cordially supported the motion. (Applause.) There is soon to be an aggregate meeting of electors at Newton-e-Willows.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrival of English wheat up to this morning's market was again limited, and generally speaking, in very poor condition. In the trade for all qualities, we have to report continued firmness, and good and fine sample command 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per quarter advance on last week's currency. Inferior descriptions quite maintain their value. The importation of foreign wheat is confined to 5,150 quarters, and all descriptions are in good request, at an improvement of quite 1*s.* per quarter. Floating cargoes of grain were mostly held for 1*s.* per quarter more money. The trade for barley, with the exception of the finest qualities, is very heavy, at barely later rates.

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"Scholasticus."—Next week if possible.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1861.

SUMMARY.

The dulness and aimless discussions of the British Parliament may well excite but small attention in the face of the mighty but as yet peaceful revolutions that are being wrought out both in the Eastern and Western hemispheres. March, 1861, will be memorable as having inaugurated the Kingdom of Italy, and witnessed the resuscitation of Poland, the emancipation of the millions of serfs in Russia, and the advent of a President in the United States whose election to office rent in twain the American Union. For the moment the Czar of All the Russias is "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes." When the Russian Autocrat can declare, and with perfect truth—"I devote all my solicitude to the important reforms which have become necessary in my kingdom, consequent upon the progress of the age and the development of interests," we are able to gauge the advance of the tide of civilisation and freedom in its eastward course. Alexander II. has a right to talk of his desire to promote "the blessings of useful, serious and progressive reforms," seeing that he has during the past week proclaimed the emancipation of the serf population throughout his vast dominions. This great boon is, however, prospective—"to be carried out within two years"—a concession which the Emperor was no doubt obliged to make to the powerful vested interests of the landed proprietors. The terms on which the serfs are to obtain their freedom appear, however, to be so satisfactory that they may be willing to wait patiently the day of their release from bondage. Meanwhile they will forthwith have rights of their own. They are to be permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and, with the consent of the landlords, the land also.

While promulgating this beneficent reform the Emperor of Russia could not turn a deaf ear to the cries of Poland. His reply to the demand of his Polish subjects for a constitution is a severe lecture for their audacity, which is excusable only "as an act of impulse." Prince Gortchakoff is, however, permitted to promise some material reforms, such as a council of state, and elective municipal councils in all the towns of Poland. He has given an earnest of his good faith by the dismissal of Monkanoff, a high official, most obnoxious to the citizens of Warsaw. The remarkable self-control and self-denial of the Poles in the midst of their revived national enthusiasm is a very striking phenomenon, and the best omen of future success.

The report of the proceedings of the French Legislature are also more interesting, because more novel, than those of our Parliament. Although nearly all the members of both Chambers are Imperial nominees, they have exhibited a freedom, not to say violence, of speech that has astonished the Emperor and his Ministers. The address in reply to the Imperial speech has afforded occasion to travel over the entire field of domestic and foreign policy. Legitimists, Orleanists, and adherents of the Pope have spoken with a bitterness and rancour which contrasts very unfavourably with the sober acts of the French Government. MM. Jules Favre and Ollivier have been allowed to give free expression to their hopes that free insti-

tutions and responsible government will be established, and other members that the budget will be presented in such a shape that it can be minutely criticised. The strong feeling exhibited in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and in opposition to this country and to the unity of Italy, reveal some of the difficulties with which the Emperor has to contend, and prove that Frenchmen have not yet lost the habit of looking at political questions from a purely selfish point of view. The first results of free speech in France are not very satisfactory; but the issue might be otherwise with a Legislature more fairly elected and invested with real responsibility.

Italy is rapidly constituting itself a nation. The Bill empowering King Victor Emmanuel II. to assume the title of King of Italy has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a unanimous vote, amid demonstrations of enthusiasm that befit an event compared by a writer on the spot to the passing of the Bill of Rights in England, or the signing of the Act of Independence in America. The adoption of this title by a Legislature drawn from all parts of the Peninsula, the subsidence of disorder in Naples, and the surrender of Messina—all tend to prepare for the inevitable downfall of the Papal Court, and the proclamation of Rome as the capital of the new Kingdom. The solemn decision of the Italian Parliament last week is the most fitting reply to the fanatics of the French Legislature. Italy from henceforth takes its place amongst the Great Powers of Europe.

It is not in Italy alone that the reaction against the all-grasping spirit of the Papacy is visible. The Portuguese Government are beginning to lay hands on the superfluous property of the Church, and even in Spain a Catholic bishop and a Liberal statesman are found to raise their voices against the obstinate continuance of the Pope at Rome as a secular prince. The downfall of the clerical party in Mexico has been followed by the confiscation of a large portion of the immense property of the Church. These incidents, coupled with the suppression of the monastic institution in Naples, may well disturb the confidence of Pius IX. in the immortality of the Papal régime.

At length there is some chance that the perplexing Danish question may be settled without an appeal to arms. The recent concessions of the King of Denmark to Holstein not having been accepted by that Duchy, he has been induced by the advice of England, France, and Russia to withdraw his proposal that Holstein should, pending a settlement, pay a contribution towards the common monarchy fixed by a Royal decree, and has consented to submit the budget to the Estates in order that they may vote their quota to the common fund. Lord Wodehouse expressed a hope in the House of Lords on Monday that this new concession would form the basis for an amicable arrangement between Denmark and Germany; and, in particular, satisfy Prussia. But unfortunately, Germany wants, not so much a compromise which will reconcile Denmark and her German province, as a seaport in the Baltic which the Confederation could only secure if Holstein were independent.

The celebrated "Essays and Reviews" continue to be the foremost question of domestic interest. The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a formidable deputation of archdeacons and others, to present an address, signed by some 8,000 of the clergy of the Established Church, praying him "to take counsel with the other members of the episcopate, and to devise such measures as may, with God's blessing, banish and drive away from our Church all such erroneous and strange doctrines." The Archbishop, while expressing entire sympathy with the address, confessed the almost entire hopelessness of legal proceedings being taken with any satisfactory results. "From the nature of the Church Discipline Act, under which alone any proceedings can be taken, and from the nature of the publication itself, it is extremely difficult to act legally in this particular case. If a case once gets into the Ecclesiastical Courts, such are the technicalities and formalities attending it, that no one can say when it will get out; and if this particular case of the 'Essays' were, as many think it ought to be, brought before those courts, one effect would be to prolong an objectionable discussion for two or three years." He was obliged to confess that his chief confidence lies "in the answers which the 'Essays' will receive from those who are so well capable of preparing answers as are the clergy of our Church." From the Archbishop's reply, it is clear that no legal proceedings will be taken in the matter. Not satisfied with the condemnation of the work by the entire Bench of Bishops, the Lower House of Convocation have obtained the consent of the Upper House to appoint a committee to examine the volume, after a very significant discussion, in which several Bishops opposed the suggestion. The

Bishop of London hinted whether the public in general would care for the decision of Convocation, and the Bishop of Gloucester denied that Convocation was the voice of the Church of England—that body not representing the laity at all, and the clergy very inadequately. Notwithstanding these protests, Convocation has established a board of heresy, with no less a person than Archdeacon Denison for its chairman! The only result of thus prolonging the excitement and attempting to put down the "Essays and Reviews" by Church authority, will be to reveal more fully the weakness of the Establishment as a religious institution, and promote the sale of the proscribed volume.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

We cannot congratulate the country on the quality of the parliamentary business got through last week. The House of Commons appears to us to be showing somewhat ostentatiously its true colours, and, we need scarcely add, they are very different colours from those displayed by candidates on the hustings at the last general election. The predominant features of the present House—viz., dislike of Reform, indifference to economy, and recklessness as to expenditure, have been well maintained throughout the week. To these we must now add a further disagreeable variation in the aspect of our public affairs—a seeming approximation of our foreign policy to the worst continental standards. On the whole, whatever may be the case with the nation, its Government and Legislature exhibit a tendency to retrogression, and Lord Palmerston, we fear, is gently, and with diplomatic astuteness, leading us back to a position which five years ago we should have shunned with liveliest repugnance.

Take the question of Parliamentary Reform, for instance. How impossible it is to read intelligently the debate on Tuesday evening on Mr. Duncombe's declaratory resolution, that it is high time to give complete effect to the Reform Act of 1832 and to the subsequent recommendations of the Crown, or that on Wednesday morning when Mr. Locke King's County Franchise Bill was put, by a vote of a majority in favour of the previous question, into the category of subjects tabooed for the present, without arriving at the conclusion that the House is fully determined not, until the last extremity, to take its physis. The amount of shuffling which was displayed both on the part of Ministers and of the Conservatives produces an unpleasant effect upon honest and straightforward minds; for whether the Bill, as in the case of the former, was supported by subsequent votes, or, as in that of the latter, was declared to be put forward at the wrong time, the speeches of both parties showed that there is no serious intention on either side to promote a reform of our representative system. When a comprehensive measure, dealing with the whole subject, and submitted by the Government of the day, is under discussion, the complaint is that the question is too large an one to be satisfactorily dealt with in that shape. When separate measures confined to single branches of the subject are presented, there instantly arises a cry that it cannot be disposed of by piecemeal legislation. Either the shape in which it is offered, or the time at which it is pressed, is pronounced to be unfavourable by such as dislike all reform, and their condemnation is faintly echoed back by those who profess to be eager for some reform. And so the temper of the House obliged Mr. Duncombe to withdraw his resolution after a very brief discussion, and set aside all formal decision on the principle of Mr. Locke King's bill, at the close of a much fuller debate, by a majority of 248 to 220. Is not this result positive retrogression? Are we to have a repetition of it when Mr. E. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill comes on for second reading?

If, indeed, the House which thus declines to rest its representative character upon a broader basis, evinced a vigilant care in the restriction of national expenditure, some excuses might be found for it. But whilst it is chary of extending by a single hand's breadth the area of representation, it is forward enough to augment the burden of taxation. It is vain to appoint Select Committees of Inquiry, such as that on Admiralty administration, if, as in this last instance, a majority of the members appointed are gentlemen whose opinions will conform to their official prepossessions. Who can reasonably anticipate a searching investigation and an impartial report on the constitution and administration of the Admiralty Board from a committee, the greater number of whose members have served either in the capacity of First Lord, or Naval Lord, or Secretary, and who, consequently, may be regarded without impropriety as occupying the position of judges in their own case? Who can expect them to lay bare the whole machinery which they have severally

assisted in working, and to expose the points at which waste occurs, inefficiency is protected, and responsibility escapes? It is true that Lord Palmerston, after having prevailed upon the House to nominate a committee from which no stringent recommendations can be looked for, proposed and carried the rescinding of the Order which referred to another Select Committee the subject of the pay and pensions of naval officers, thereby probably saving to the country recommendations which would have cost it several additional thousands a-year—but the ground on which he rested his objection was primarily that of encroachment on the Royal prerogative, and only subordinately that of extravagant administration. The real disposition of Government must be judged of by its Estimates, and of the House by the mode in which they deal with them. Well, the Army Estimates were submitted by Mr. Baring on Thursday night. They are shamelessly extravagant. The number of men voted for the present year, exclusive of the force in the East Indies, exclusive also of the militia, was in round numbers 146,000—and the sum to be voted was, also in round numbers, 14,600,000*l.* The number of men is said to govern the amount of the expense. If so, and so much is assumed by all parties, we may take for granted that for every man maintained in the army an expenditure of 100*l.* a-year is incurred, for such in the existing Estimates is the proportion of men to money. Two questions occur in reference to this state of things—First, is this proportion a reasonable one? And secondly, is so large a number of soldiers required? Mr. Baring answered neither of these questions satisfactorily—indeed, he offered no explanation whatever of the reasons which actuate the Government in demanding so large a force, contenting himself with the remark that it is not larger than in the present circumstances of Europe is proper—nor did Lord Palmerston supply the deficiency—and yet the House, after an individual protest or two, obediently voted the whole number of men asked for.

The Bill for amending the laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency has at length got through Committee—Monday night having been assiduously devoted to the consideration of its remaining clauses—and it will, no doubt, be sent up to the Lords soon after Easter. It is the *pièce de résistance* of the Session, and will be received with satisfaction by the trading community. Other measures of legal and administrative reform still remain to be dealt with—some originated in the House of Lords, and others in the House of Commons—and amongst them the Bill for facilitating the transfer and sale of land. It is impossible to say what work the Budget will cut out for the House—but according to present appearances the House of Commons will have little or nothing of importance left them to do by the middle of June. Indeed, already, its time is very largely consumed in talk *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam*; and it becomes every week more and more difficult, not to say useless, to summarise its irregularities.

Thus, on Tuesday, various motions were brought forward by independent members only on pegs on which to hang a speech and a reply, and then to be withdrawn. We have already attended to Mr. Duncombe's resolution touching the duty of Parliament in regard to the Reform question. On the same evening, Mr. Stansfeld submitted a motion with a view of bringing out his ideas on what the Legislature is bound to do towards securing decent dwelling-houses, and airy recreation-grounds, for the poor—an object, unquestionably of great social importance, but one with which Parliament cannot effectively meddle, save on communistic principles which, in truth, are becoming more fashionable than they deserve to be. Mr. Bentinck also submitted a resolution setting forth the duty of Government to secure the public from preventable railway accidents, upon which he was content to have his say, and listen to Mr. Milner Gibson's reply. So, Colonel Sykes mooted the important topic of our relations towards the Chinese Insurgents, and having done so, left the matter precisely where it was.

The motion for going into Committee of Supply on Thursday, and on Friday the usual motion for adjournment, gave rise to a number of episodic discussions, to one of which only, however, do we think it necessary to refer. The question of the Hungarian notes, and of Lord John Russell's interference in regard to Louis Kossuth, not merely as to his conduct in this country, and in the matter of the aforesaid notes, but also in Italy, in a matter of railway direction, came up for conversational debate, and drew forth explanations both from Sir G. C. Lewis and from the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. We grieve to say that these explanations have left upon our minds a very unwelcome impression as it respects the tone of our Foreign-office policy in regard to Austria

and her disaffected provinces. We are willing to make every allowance for, and even to applaud, Lord John's anxiety to prevent an European war; but we must say that we see no earthly reason why the same line of conduct which we have followed out in reference to the affairs of Italy should not be pursued in relation to Hungary. That such is not the case Lord John's speech seems to us to show clearly enough; and, assuredly, the same reasons which have prevailed on the noble lord to assist Austria as against the designs of Kossuth would have equally availed to justify aid to Naples as against Garibaldi. There would appear to be some secret sympathy with Austria which the people of this country do not share with our statesmen; and we infer from Lord John Russell's explanations on Friday night that he is by no means inclined to lend to the Court and Government of Vienna that degree of sanction and moral aid in opposition to their discontented subjects which he would have been ashamed to give, and which he would have indignantly denounced if given by others, in the case of the ex-Court and Government of the Two Sicilies.

We need only mention further that both Houses have agreed to Addresses of Condolence to Her Majesty on the bereavement she has sustained in the death of the Duchess of Kent. It was moved in the House of Lords by Earl Granville, and seconded by Earl Derby, and in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli respectively. The speeches of all four were brief and in good taste—in fact, very appropriate to the melancholy occasion.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

THE somewhat sudden and unexpected decease of the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty's mother, has excited throughout the country the liveliest feelings of regret, and deep sympathy for the Queen under her afflicting bereavement. That it should have done so, notwithstanding the fact that the illustrious lady was in the seventy-fifth year of her age, and has been suffering for some time past from a very painful and incurable disease, is only natural—for the people of England have cherished a personal regard towards the noble-hearted woman who trained for them the most popular and most beloved Sovereign that ever sat upon the throne in this kingdom. They have studied the mother in the feminine and queenly character of the daughter, and, accordingly, she held an appropriate place in their hearts.

Much of the feeling which has been evinced on this mournful occasion is no doubt due to affectionate sympathy with the Queen in the loss she has sustained. It is the first great domestic affliction which has befallen her Majesty. She has, indeed, to mourn over the death of relatives—but her own home circle has never been invaded till now. Between her mother and herself the natural ties of endearment have been subject to no painful strain. Their lot has been cast in the same land. Their intercourse with each other has been frequent and uninterrupted. The venerable mother could not but regard with the deepest interest the development of a character which she had so assiduously trained—and the royal daughter could not but have felt how much she owed to her parent for the judicious and self-denying care with which she had fitted her child for her momentous duties. The country have remarked with satisfaction the affectionate intimacy which the illustrious relatives preserved unimpaired to the last, and now that the Queen has been called to surrender her earliest counsellor, and her most disinterested friend, they spontaneously and largely participate in her great sorrow.

Over and above, however, their sympathy with the Queen in her bereavement, the public feel that they too have parted with one for whom they had long been accustomed to cherish a loving esteem. The Duchess was the wife of the most manly, upright, and respected of the sons of George III. Her marriage with him was founded upon mutual affection, and whilst the Duke of Kent lived was productive of the happiest results. At his death, which occurred so suddenly and so soon after the birth of our present Queen, the resolution of the Duchess, when the first agony of grief had subsided, to quit her own country, home, and kindred, and to consecrate her whole being to the suitable education of her child for the exalted position she was hereafter to fill, extorted the respect and admiration of all parties. Bravely and perseveringly did she discharge her trust. The public knew comparatively little of the difficulties with which she had to battle, or of the conscientious firmness with which she had to carry out her plans. But they saw enough to assure them that the young Princess was undergoing a systematic course of solid intellectual and moral discipline, and that head and heart were being

formed by wise processes of training. They had glimpses every now and then of evidence that their future Queen was been brought up as a thorough English gentlewoman, as well as an expectant of a throne—and hence, the Duchess, her mother, steadily won upon their affections.

It was not, however, till her Majesty had ascended the throne, had selected her Royal Consort, had displayed her qualities as a wife and a mother, the head of a house, and the Sovereign of an empire, that the world saw her unspeakably great was the debt of gratitude due to the Duchess of Kent for the manner in which she had fulfilled her onerous and delicate duties. We may measure, in conjecture, the sum of what we owe her, by imagining the incalculable difference which her pursuit of an opposite course might have entailed upon us as a people. If, instead of having in our court an example of all the domestic virtues—if that court had not been a pure and happy home—if, as in some historical instances which might be named, profligacy and vice had found shelter and sanction in the highest places of the realm—if the sanctities of the family life had been disregarded and despised, or ridiculed, as necessary to be observed in vulgar stations only, none of us can tell how tainted would have become the moral atmosphere which those dearest to us would have been compelled to breathe. Or, if our Sovereign had not kept within that limited sphere of political action prescribed by the constitution, if she had permitted herself to violate its usages, to overleap its maxima, to lend the influence of the Crown to parties, or to set up her individual will against the will of the nation deliberately expressed, who can foresee what might have been the political troubles of the country? We know not how much we owe to Victoria, whether as woman or as Queen. We hardly ever reflect that very much of that sacred domesticity which distinguishes English social life in the present day, very much of that preference for refined and intellectual enjoyments which obtains among all cultivated classes, very much of that active and benevolent interest in the welfare of the poor which distinguishes the present age, and very much of the smooth, noiseless, and equable working of our political institutions, may be due to the influence which is diffused around her by the highest lady of the realm. We can see the possibility of the case having been far otherwise—and that it has not been so, we owe, in part at least, to the judicious training given by the Duchess of Kent to her Royal daughter.

We will not extend these observations—perhaps this is hardly the fitting time for them—else, it would have been easy to have pointed out how far-reaching is the influence for good which the self-sacrificing labours of the deceased lady still exerts. Probably, it has been the means of saving monarchy in this country, as it certainly has of displaying constitutionalism to conspicuous advantage in the presence of the other potentates of Europe. The life which the Royal Duchess devoted to her daughter aimed, perhaps, at no such ambitious results; but, like every other life that is true and good, it has produced effects far beyond the intention of the liver. Full of years and of honours the Queen's mother has gone to her final rest, carrying with her the grateful respect of the whole British people. Heartily will they breathe over her mortal remains the prayer of Christian faith, "*Requiescat in pace*!"

BUNKUM?

MR. LINCOLN has been installed at Washington as President of the United States. The spectacle was an imposing one, but strikes the distant spectator as being more an acted drama than a scene in real life. With all our international intercourse Englishmen cannot yet understand the idiosyncrasies of Americans, or the turnings and windings of their politics. Here is an intelligent citizen called to the highest office of the State, at the greatest juncture that has ever arisen in the fortunes of his country, who delivers himself of an inaugural address for which all the world is waiting in breathless suspense, that appears to the last degree jejune and unintelligible. We want a key to this singular effusion. In attempting to discover why the new President, instead of grappling with actual and momentous facts, turns his first address into a feeble lecture to the Southern States, which would have been appropriate enough four months ago, we can only surmise that he was "talking Bunkum." If he was determined not to commit himself his speech was highly successful. We simple Englishmen imagine this address to be a defiance to the South and a signal for civil war. Our trans-Atlantic cousins, being in the secret, take matters more quietly. They are not at all disturbed by minatory alarms. They listen to Mr. Lincoln as an audience criticising a first-rate actor. The new President surpasses the late Sir Robert Peel, the Emperor Napoleon, and even a Queen's

Speech in the power of mystification. While a Southern gentleman congratulates him upon the prospect of saving the State, the sagacious Mr. Buchanan, though fresh from the Presidential chair, confesses himself at a loss to understand "the secret meaning of the document," and Mr. Douglas, the late rival of the new President, declares that every point of the inaugural "is susceptible of a double construction," but that it probably does not mean coercion.

Such is the conclusion to which the uninitiated must come to. It is impossible to associate this singular spectacle, the President's speech, and the gay ball that succeeded, with the idea of a bloody internecine strife. After all, are not the grave reports that have been reaching us from the other side of the Atlantic for some months past the component parts of a huge *canard*, such as Yankeedom can alone produce, and which will some day be exploded? Seriously, however, there must be something in the background to nourish the hope that there will be no conflict between the old Government and the seceding States. Mr. Lincoln says nothing about retaking forts or Federal property, and the House of Representatives, before separating, refused to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of the revenue at the Gulf ports. Everything is adjourned—including Congress. "Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time," is the most intelligible sentence in Mr. Lincoln's speech. All parties north of Carolina are acting in this sense. The Peace Conference has come to an end without any result, and the labours of the committee of thirty-three have issued in the adoption by Congress of an amendment of the Constitution in favour of abstaining from all interference with slavery—a measure which the Slave States will only laugh at.

Meanwhile the new Confederation is acting with a vigour that forbids the idea of any arrangement. The Congress at Montgomery have already resolved on the renewed condemnation of the Slave Trade, the throwing open of the Mississippi navigation, and the repeal of the Navigation Law. While the North is restoring Protection, the South is making rapid approaches to free trade. Looking at the American crisis with English eyes, we might conclude that the Washington Government will not seriously resent the reduction of Fort Sumpter, or Fort Pickens—that it will not attempt to collect revenue in the Gulf States—and that the Border States, now that all compromise schemes have failed, will decide to join the Southern Confederation. But every fresh arrival from the West only satisfies us of the extreme difficulty of penetrating the real secrets of American politics, and the impossibility of forming any definite conclusion as to the final issue of the great revolution that is still in progress.

THE DEFIANCE OF THE LORDS.

LAST night the House of Obstructives—for, we believe, the third time—threw out the Qualification for Offices Bill, which has been as many times, without a division, carried in the House of Commons. It had been rumoured that their lordships were disposed to make this small concession to the claims of religious freedom, and would allow Mr. Hadfield's bill to pass *sub silentio*. Last night's debate showed that the report was unfounded. The Bill, though ably supported by Lord Taunton and Earl de Grey and Ripon, was thrown out by 49 to 38. We might, perhaps, accept the greatly reduced majority as a sign that the opposition to this small concession is waning. But the speech of Lord Chelmsford, who moved the rejection of the Bill, does not support this view. He ridiculed the idea of a conscientious objection to the oath in the following coarse and offensive language, which we trust "moderate" Dissenters—if such there now be—will lay to heart:—

Dissenters might be divided into two classes—those who were well-wishers of the Established Church, and those who considered it their duty to take every opportunity, and to use every means, to destroy the Establishment. If any of the former class objected to make this declaration, he could only say that with such sickly consciences as theirs he could not sympathise, and he was not disposed to sacrifice this declaration to their unreasonable scruples. But let them take the class of persons who believed that it was their duty to do everything in their power to overthrow the Establishment. Did they find this declaration an impediment? If they did not, of course no grievance could arise from it, but if they did, then, he said, "Suffer those who are attached to the Church to retain this bridle upon the consciences of her opponents." (Hear, hear.)

What we have to expect from the advent of a Conservative Government may be gathered from the concluding remarks of his lordship, who was Lord Chancellor under the late Derby Government. Lord Chelmsford thus once again unfurls the "No Surrender" flag which Mr. Disraeli had hauled down:—

Though this measure was a small step, still he could not but regard it as of importance from the eagerness

and perseverance with which the Dissenters had demanded it. They could no longer be in any doubt as to the object of the Dissenters. They had made no secret of their aim, and he owned that he admired them for their candour; but being thus forewarned they ought also to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) It might be that this was an assault upon a trifling outwork. But it might be that the outwork was the key to a strong position. At all events, considering the declared hostility of the Dissenters, he would never consent to remove any barrier, however feeble, which the Legislature had provided against their encroachments on the Established Church.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

On Wednesday, in reply to M. Plichon, who applauded the conduct of the Papal Zouaves and violently attacked King Victor Emmanuel, Count de Morny said:—"You are at liberty to attack the Government or to defend its conduct, but it is neither courteous nor courageous to attack the absent even when upon a throne."

M. Plichon pointed out the dangers arising for France if she allowed three powerful empires to be created around her, by which he said she would be threatened. He advised the Emperor not to reckon on the Russian alliance, and to return to the execution of the treaty of Villafranca.

M. Baroche said:—"I am about to reply to a speech full of gall and bitterness. The Government of the Emperor has never been attacked so violently either in England or in Austria." He reproached M. Plichon for having said that the name of Napoleon III. had become the object of mistrust in Europe. He was astonished at the praise lavished by M. Plichon on sovereigns who fought against France at Solferino, and was surprised at the same speaker's sympathies for certain Governments, and his insults against Governments which were the allies of France.

M. Baroche also refuted the accusation of duplicity and intrigue made against England, and justified the policy of the Emperor in Italy, and especially in Rome.

On Thursday M. Keller criticised the policy of the Government, and demanded that the Government should state what policy it would follow in future. He examined all the phases of the Emperor's Italian policy; he criticised the course followed by France, and warmly defended the temporal power of the Pope. He considered that the Government not only appeared to renounce all its former engagements, but in consideration of the attacks made against the Pope, its condescendence seemed to be assured to the spoilers, and its rigours to those who had been despoiled. Nothing, he said, justified such conduct. It is not before Piedmont that France has moved backwards. Behind Piedmont there is an astute power, of whom Sardinia is the tool. This power is the revolution supported by England—personified in the person of Orsini. (Prolonged agitation, and very loud murmurs in the House.) It is this revolution which, holding bombs in one hand and daggers in the other, would establish at the doors of France a State of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, having Rome for its capital.

Mr. Keller then maintained that a struggle was going on between the Catholic faith and the revolutionary faith, as in 1848.

France, he said, was frankly revolutionary in 1793, frankly a conqueror under the First Empire, and finally frankly conservative in 1848. But, as regards yourselves, are you revolutionists? are you conservatives? or will you remain spectators simply of the combat? Say what you are! You have renounced combating against revolution, in the hope that it would content itself with the concession which you would impose upon the Catholics. You wished to obtain pardon from revolution, forgetting that it never forgives, and from the Church, which is resigned to everything except, however, to approve the acts of those who despoil and deceive her. Turin as well as Rome have replied—"No mutual concessions!" Instead of choosing between Rome and Piedmont, you remain at Rome with the Pope and allow Piedmont to reach it step by step. It is time to arrest yourselves on the fatal slope along which the enemies of France and of the dynasty are pushing you. The time has arrived to break the silence which so powerfully encourages the Italian revolutionists and to return to the policy of Villafranca. It is time to look revolution in the face, and say to it—"Thou shalt go no further."

M. Billault: The Government wished to await the discussion of the paragraphs of the address, but the increasing violence of the attacks . . . (Outcries and interruptions.) M. Billault (after this interruption) complained of the violent attacks against the Government, and protested against the allegations that the Government drew back from fear of the assassin's dagger. He could not have believed it possible that such words should have been uttered, and desired that the Chamber should reassume tranquillity. He then explained the nature of the Italian question, which he said comprehended other interests than those of the Papacy. He demonstrated that the influence of Austria had been destroyed in Italy, and continued: The Government of the Emperor being itself founded on the popular will, could not repress the same in other countries. The Great Powers have done nothing for the Pope. The Emperor has alone protected him. The Government wishes to reserve the other explanations until the discussion of the paragraphs of the address.

The general debate on the address then closed.

On Thursday the Hall was crowded. Extra sentries were put in the lobbies to keep order. The Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde occupied seats

in the President's tribune. The amendment to the first paragraph of the address touching the internal state of the country being read by the President.

M. Jules Favre proposed an amendment in favour of the abolition of the exceptional laws on public security. He spoke of the sensation produced in Europe by the return of France to the exercise of representative rights, although limited. He asserted that the Government had caused the doctrines of popular right to germinate in Europe, had broken the treaties of 1815, had liberated Italy and other great nations who were entering on the path of liberty. France cannot, he said, remain a platonic apostle of liberty without obtaining liberty herself. He then recalled the principles of 1789, which he maintained had not been followed up. He criticised the law on general security, and protested against the present condition of municipal power, and against the system of candidates being nominated by the Government in the elections. He also mentioned several facts in reference to the electoral system. He concluded:—

It was idle to hold up as a bar to every reform and every liberty the worn-out scarecrow of the red revolution. He and his friends, who desired to root out the last vestiges of the old regime were the eternal enemies of divine right, and wanted a moderate liberty under a regular power. Revolutionists as they might be styled, they believed themselves to be better Frenchmen and better Christians than those who would put society backwards. A great opinion had grown up in France which took the lead of all others—the liberal opinion. This liberal opinion thirsted for guarantees of legality, and held in horror all servitude and tyranny. This great party was composed of all those who lived by labour and intelligence—of those who fought against the red flag because they read in its fold "Dictatorship and Servitude;" of all those who hated oppression, whether it came from the streets or from a throne. (Great sensation.)

The debate was adjourned for a few minutes.

The great and unexpected moderation of M. Jules Favre's speech, was met by a corresponding moderation in an answer delivered by M. Baroche from the Government bench. He excused, with as much plausibility as the facts permitted, the charges of undue pressure upon universal suffrage, which he said was a great and new machine, which would be very liable to work ill if left alone. As to the refusal of an authorisation of M. Emile Ollivier to found a journal, he was fain to justify it by the very decisive argument, that the evil could not be very great, since they had an opportunity of hearing his sentiments in that house.

M. Emile Ollivier, replying to M. Baroche, thanked him for the frankness and moderation with which he had replied to the speech of M. Jules Favre. He would endeavour to follow his example. In his opinion the real question was the decree of the 24th November, of which he desired to see the extension whilst recognising its courage, its generosity, and its benefits. (Numerous marks of approbation.) He and his friends were there to criticise the laws, to ascertain whether they require amendment, but not to commit any act of sedition. They wished to profit loyally and sincerely by the opportunity offered of representing to the sovereign the wishes of the country and the institutions which require amelioration. They had no other intention than that of improving, enlarging, and ameliorating. They did not wish to undermine or destroy.

On Friday M. Gillibert protested against the omission in the *Moniteur* of the words, "I, who am a Republican," pronounced on the previous day by M. Ollivier in his speech. The President explained that those words had escaped a member whose speech was in other respects marked by honesty and moderation, and rendered justice to the Government. "M. Ollivier," he added, "is, however, at liberty to repel the expressions in question."

The Assembly then dropped the matter by passing to the order of the day, and the debate was continued on the second paragraph of the address.

M. de Pierre made a speech against the decree of the 24th November, and demanded that the responsibility of ministers for their acts should be also decreed.

The second paragraph was adopted by the Chamber.

A good deal of desultory conversation took place about the practice of reading long speeches in the House. The objection was not so much to the reading speeches as to the *Moniteur* telling the public that certain deputies read their harangues, while others spoke them off *ex tempore*, or at least without book. The first eight paragraphs were adopted.

The discussion of the ninth paragraph, which was to this effect, was then taken:—

We entertain the hope that French industry will issue triumphant from the trial it is about to pass through, but it is on the condition that it can procure for itself primary material and transport on cheap terms. Thus our efforts will second yours, Sire, in order to hasten the completion of our means of communication."

M. Auguste Chevalier supported the paragraph, and particularly, he said, the first two lines of it. There was in the Chamber, as well as in the country (he observed), a certain disquietude as to the future condition of national industry, in consequence of the treaty concluded with England. MM. Kolb and Plichon had expressed fears on that head; they spoke of dangers menacing French industry, and of shouts of triumph raised in England; and they said that France had not got as much as she gave. M. Chevalier declared himself a great partisan of the English alliance; but if it were to be had only by humiliation and sacrifices, he would reject it. He would prove by figures that France had yielded

nothing; that she had not been in any way humiliated; and that, on the contrary, the treaty had been, up to the present, more advantageous to her than to England. Several members insisted on being informed whether the 1st October, 1861, was to be maintained as the date for executing the articles of the treaty of commerce with England. They likewise demanded explanations relative to the treaty of commerce between France and Belgium.

M. Baroche replied that the treaty with Belgium still formed the subject of negotiations, and said:—"As regards the date fixed for the execution of the English treaty, the inquiry has produced contradictory results, and it has not yet been decided, therefore, whether the date will be advanced."

On Saturday M. Baroche declared that if it became necessary to fix a later date than the 1st October, 1861, for the execution of the treaty of commerce with England, the Chamber of Deputies would be called upon to decide upon the matter. In consequence of this declaration the deputies from the manufacturing departments renounced their intention of presenting an amendment, and the ninth paragraph was adopted by the Chamber.

On the 18th paragraph, M. Darimon maintained the necessity for voting the budget by chapter, and not by Ministry; "otherwise," he said, "there is no control." He also maintained that without different resources, which he styled "expedients," the budget of 1862 would show a deficit of 130,000,000 francs, and not a surplus of 11,000,000 francs.

M. Devnick complained of the insufficiency of the information supplied to the Corps Législatif respecting the budget, and said:—"The Corps Législatif is not sufficiently informed on the means resorted to by the Government for creating financial resources; Government has recently contracted loans for important amounts from the Credit Foncier." He maintained that should the Corps Législatif be deprived of the right to vote the budget by chapter, they had less rights than the general councils or even the municipal councils.

On Monday M. Magne refuted the arguments of MM. Devnick and Darimon, and justified the financial policy of the Government, and the increase of the duties on tobacco. He declared that the duty on alcoholic liquors was only provisional, and was imposed to meet a temporary necessity created by the economical reforms. He justified the supplementary credits, which he said were caused by the increase in the number of French troops at Rome, and the expedition to China and Syria. He maintained that the control of the Chamber was real and favoured economy as much as the former representative system, which permitted interference in all administrative questions, and thereby weakened the Government. M. Magne acknowledged that the voting of the budget by chapters, the number of which could be reduced, would conciliate two great interests—viz., the independence of the executive power, and the interest of the Chamber to inquire into the expenditure. The question, he said, was a delicate one, but merited serious consideration. The Government upheld the system of a complete separation of the powers of the Government from those of the Chamber, but would not object to examine for the next session the question whether a combination as indicated could lead to any satisfactory result. This declaration was received with loud applause. M. Magne examined the different budgets since 1850. He stated that the deficit in 1860 would amount to 100 millions, which would raise the total of the deficits to 985 millions. This would, however, be reduced to a much smaller amount by the resources which the law placed at the disposal of the Government.

Subsequently paragraphs 11 and 12 were agreed to, and the Chamber adjourned.

The *Patrie* says there is not the least truth in the announcements of the Italian journals that the French troops are about to evacuate the States of the Church, and to give place to a Piedmontese army.

The *Patrie* announces that the Prince Napoleon is not going to Italy.

M. Rechberg, son of the Austrian Minister, has arrived in Paris.

The *Moniteur* states that the French occupation of Syria will be prolonged some three months beyond the term originally covenanted between France and the Porte, that is, till the 5th of June next.

ITALY.

SURRENDER OF MESSINA.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a despatch from General Cialdini, dated Messina, March 13. This despatch announces that the citadel surrendered at discretion after four days' firing, during which the Sardinian artillery caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Five generals, 150 officers, and 5,000 men were taken prisoners. 300 cannon also fell into the hands of the Sardinians.

General Fergola, before receiving the order of Francis II. to surrender, wrote to General Cialdini that he would spare the city of Messina. General Cialdini replied, complimenting him for having come to this determination, and saying that he desired to carry on war without passion, and to terminate it without rancour.

The *Opinione* states that the commander of Civitella del Tronto has refused to obey the order of Francis II. to surrender to the Piedmontese.

"THE KINGDOM OF ITALY."

In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the title "Kingdom of Italy," Signor Brofferio censured the Minister for depriving the representatives of the people of the initiative in this matter.

Count Cavour said that the Government took the initiative because it had also taken the initiative in the redemption of Italy, a fact now being accomplished. He also said, "It will be a great boldness on the part of Italy to adhere unanimously to the proposition of the Government, as we may depend it will meet with opposition abroad." He quoted as proof certain Parliamentary discussions now taking place in a foreign country. Count Cavour also announced that Government would shortly submit to the Chamber a project of law relative to the future headings of public acts when published.

The Chamber almost unanimously agreed to the title "Kingdom of Italy." The number of voters was 294, of which 292 were white balls (for), and two black balls (against), and it was subsequently intimated that one of the black balls had been dropped in by mistake. Loud acclamations, and cries of "Vive the King of Italy," greeted the announcement of the result.

On Sunday for the first time the official *Gazette* assumed the title of *Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy*. In that day's number was published the law by which Victor Emmanuel assumes for himself and successors the title of "King of Italy."

In Monday's meeting of the Senate, Government submitted a project of law, proposing that all public acts should in future commence with the following words:—"Victor Emmanuel II., by the grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy." The project was received with general applause, and its urgency was acknowledged by the Senate.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Macchi presented a petition signed by 8,500 citizens, urging on the Government to use its influence with the Emperor Napoleon in order to obtain the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Count Cavour, replying to an interpellation respecting the state of the Roman question, acknowledged that the discussion of that question was both opportune and advantageous, and promised that he would give the explanations required on the 21st of March. Signor Macchi demanded that the Chamber should declare the urgency for the discussion of this proposition. After speeches delivered by Signors Brofferio, Bixio, and Lafarina, the Chamber declared the urgency for the discussion by a unanimous vote.

The Council of Lieutenantcy of Naples have tendered their resignation, which, it is believed, has been accepted. It is asserted that King Victor Emmanuel will make a stay of several months at Naples. Liberio Romano has tendered his resignation as Director of the Affairs of the Interior. Prince Carignan has given orders that the Neapolitan officers who are staying in the Roman States shall be allowed to return to Naples.

The Indian army is to be divided into six corps d'armée. The fourth corps, under the command of General Cialdini, will proceed to Bologna.

ROME.

Cardinal Altieri, arch-chancellor of the University Della Sapienza, having sent a letter to the students warning them against giving way to "political passions," as "some of their fellow-students" had done, has received an answer informing him that it is not a small number, but a great majority, who share the feelings of which his eminence disapproves. They add that their demonstrations have not been prompted from without, but are the free and voluntary expression of their sentiments in favour of nationality.

VENETIA.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan states that popular demonstrations took place in several Venetian towns on the occasion of the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel.

AUSTRIA.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, of Vienna, says:—"The Emperor has, in the conference of Hungarian magnates convened here, declared that he will respect the rights of the Hungarian nation to the fullest extent, but that he will never tolerate any infringement of the rights of the crown. The Diet will assemble first at Buda, and afterwards at Pesth. The coronation of the Emperor as King of Hungary will take place in the garrison church of Buda."

In consequence of the establishment of the Council of State, Count Thun, MM. Thierry, Salvotti, Haimberger, and Walkenstein have been relieved of their functions as members of the Council of the Empire.

The municipality of Fiume has resolved upon sending an address to the Emperor, praying for the re-incorporation of Fiume with Hungary. The municipality has likewise determined not to send any deputies to the Croatian Diet, and to suspend the payment of the additional taxes.

DENMARK.

The Holstein estates at Itzehoe have practically rejected the proposals of the Danish Government, which, however, according to Lord Wodehouse's statement in the House of Lords, is prepared to make fresh concessions.

The Holstein Diet has instructed the President of the Chamber to bring under the notice of the Federal Diet the proposals of the Danish Government and the reply of the Estates.

PRUSSIA.

In Thursday's sitting of the Upper House the project of law relating to marriage was discussed.

The clause rendering the civil ceremony necessary for the validity of marriages was rejected by 124 against 44 votes. The proposal that the civil ceremony should be optional was likewise rejected by 122 against 45 votes. At the request of the Minister of Justice the further discussion of the project of law was adjourned.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

The following is a summary of the Imperial rescript addressed to Prince Gortchakoff at Warsaw:—

"I ought to consider the petition of the Poles as null and void; I will, however, only look upon it as an act of enthusiasm. I devote all my attention to the reforms rendered necessary in the empire by the development of its interests and the progress of the age. My subjects in the kingdom of Poland are equally the objects of my solicitude. I have given proofs of my desire that they should participate in the general benefits and progressive improvements. My sentiments and intentions are still the same. I have a right to rely upon their not being misunderstood or paralysed by inopportune or immoderate demands, which I could not confound with the welfare of my subjects. I shall fulfil all my duties, and shall not tolerate any serious disturbances. Nothing can be raised on such a foundation. Aspirations which should there seek for support would condemn themselves beforehand. They would destroy confidence, and would meet with severe reprobation, since they would make the country recede from the path of regular progress, in which it is my unalterable desire to maintain it."

The concessions granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles are:—Reconstitution of the Council of State. Complete reform in the system of public instruction. The municipalities to be elected by the citizens. Prince Gortchakoff will convoke the principal Polish nobilities, in order that every necessary reform in all branches of the public administration may be proposed, examined, and ratified.

The deputation of citizens of Warsaw, to which Prince Gortchakoff communicated the rescript of the Emperor, was astounded at the tone of the document. Prince Gortchakoff privately stated that an imperial manifesto may be shortly expected granting reforms. M. Zamoycki, president of the deputation, said:—"We accept, but we are far from being satisfied."

The delegation of citizens has resolved upon placing their resignation in the hands of the people, and to request from the Governor the constitution of a new delegation by means of a general election. The delegation has likewise resolved to present to the Governor a memorandum enumerating the different wants of the country.

The *Patrie* contains the following telegram, dated Warsaw, March 16:—"Prince Gortchakoff has announced that reforms will shortly be granted; that a Council of State will be instituted, and that all the towns of Poland will have elective municipal councils. The municipal elections are to commence immediately."

Russia has sent altogether but one division of fresh troops to Poland.

A proclamation of the Governor of Poland, Prince Gortchakoff, warns the inhabitants of Warsaw in a most serious manner against making any demonstration. This warning refers especially to a projected procession of the women of Warsaw. Laczynski replaces Mukhanoff as Curator of Poland. When the latter left Warsaw the city was illuminated.

The *Ozas*, of Cracow, has news from Warsaw, stating that a deputation of citizens had protested before Prince Gortchakoff against the expression "some individuals," contained in the Imperial rescript, pointing to the large number of signatures attached to the petition. The Prince replied that he declined to receive any more signatures, and should regard their collection as an act of sedition, which he would treat in a military manner. The delegation of citizens had represented to the Prince that the fresh symptoms of agitation rendered necessary the immediate proclamation and execution of the reforms confidentially promised by Prince Gortchakoff.

RUSSIA.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

The following is a summary of the Imperial manifesto, proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs, dated the 3rd March (Feb. 19, O.S.), and published on Sunday:—"The proprietors of landed property preserve the rights attached to the same. The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants, for their permanent use, the dwellings with the ground which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues. During this state of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasantry are to be designated "tributary peasants." The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and, with the consent of the landlords, the land also. The peasants will then become free landed proprietors. This new order of things is to be carried out throughout the empire within two years, and until then the peasants remain in their former state of dependence upon the landlords."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals report the speech on the Italian question delivered in Congress by M. Obzaga. The hon. deputy, attacking the reactionary policy of the Government in Italy, declared that in his opinion the temporal power of the Papacy is doomed to fall; he maintained that the Italian

right in seeking national unity, and argued that the Spanish Government has no reasonable pretext for opposing them. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied at considerable length.

The Cortes expressed their approval of the policy of the Government in reference to the affairs of Italy by a vote of 176 against 40.

PORTUGAL.

According to advices from Lisbon the Portuguese Government has declared to the Cortes that it will effect the liquidation of the Church property without the authorisation of the Pope.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier had tendered his resignation. The Sultan had refused to accept it.

The project for consolidating the public debt had been renewed.

The Banaher has left for Galatz in order to receive on board the arms which were brought by the Sardinian ships and seized by order of the Turkish Government. The arms are provisionally to be held in British possession.

News is being continually received of barbarous incursions made by Montenegrins into Turkish territory.

According to advices from Constantinople to the 12th inst., a diplomatic conference had been held at the residence of the English Ambassador, on the subject of the disturbed state of the Herzegovina. The Porte refused to enter into a discussion on what it considered a question of interior policy, and stated that it alone could suppress any insurrection which might break out.

The calling out of the Bash Bazouks in Bosnia, by means of beacon fires, has been ordered to take place with the least possible delay. It is said that the Turkish troops have been defeated at Gazko.

Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador, had declared that he would withdraw his demand for a conference of representatives of the European Powers to sit permanently at Constantinople on condition of the Porte's submitting its project of reforms to the Powers. The Porte replied that it would communicate the reforms after their promulgation by the Sultan.

THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

The ceremony of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration as President took place on the 4th inst. at Washington. The following is a summary of the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the occasion. After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Lincoln said:—

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, peace, and personal security are endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such an apprehension. I quote one of my former speeches, in which I declared that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in States where it exists." I believe I have no lawful right, as I have no inclination, to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, placed on the platform for my acceptance, and as a law for themselves and me, the following resolutions:—

It is resolved that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, is exclusively essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend.

We denounce lawless invasion by armed force of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments, and press it upon public attention that the property, peace, and security of no section are endangered by the incoming administration.

There is much controversy respecting the delivering up of fugitives from service or labour. The following clause is, however, plainly written in the constitution:—

No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

To the proposition that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, all members of Congress are bound by oath.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose of construing the constitution or laws by any exceptional rules. I enter upon my task under great and peculiar difficulties. The constitution of our liberal Union, heretofore menaced, is now formidably attacked. I hold that, in contemplation of our universal State and of its constitution, the union of these States is perpetual, and shall continue to execute all its express provisions. Our national constitution and our Union endures for ever. No state upon its own mere motion can get out of the Union. Resolutions and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider the Union unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care that the laws of the Union are fully executed in all the States. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of union. That it will be constitutionally defended maintains itself. In doing this there shall be no bloodshed nor violence unless forced upon national authority. The power confided in me shall be used to hold, occupy, and to possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties imposed. Beyond what is necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion or force. Where the hostility to the United States is so great and universal as to prevent citizens from holding offices, there will be no

attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people for that object.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished to all parts of the Union.

I understand that a proposed amendment to the constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. I will say that I have no objection to this amendment being made express and irrevocable.

After an appeal to all parties to consider the subject well and calmly, Mr. Lincoln concluded as follows:—

In your hands, dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. Government will not assail you, so that you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have most solemnly sworn to protect and defend it. I am loth to close thus. We are not enemies, but friends; and we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart in this broad land, will yet swell chords of union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Much cheering took place when, during the delivery of his speech, President Lincoln made any allusion to union. Thirty thousand people were present. No noise, confusion, or disturbances of any kind took place. Everything passed off peacefully.

The following is an extract of a letter from a leading New York banker:—

The President's Message came to hand last evening. It would have been a very valuable document if the six States were only talking about seceding; but they have seceded, and have taken possession of Federal Forts and other property, and have elected their own revenue and other officers; and if the President attempt to retake this property in the seceded States, or collect revenue there, war will immediately take place.

I doubt much if the South will wait for this action, but, so soon as the Message is received at Charleston, Fort Sumter will be attacked; and when this civil war commences no one can tell when it will cease.

In commercial matters there is little or no change. The new Tariff Bill has passed, but it will have to be changed next winter. In the meantime it will do very little harm, as in the present unsettled state of the country the imposts this year would be very small under any tariff.

As Congress has adjourned without passing any measure to conciliate the border slave States, I expect they will secede and join the Southern Confederation.

A despatch from Washington states that the Border Slave States' men had condemned the tone of the Presidential address.

President Lincoln had nominated the following gentlemen as his Cabinet:—William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General; Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General. The nomination of this Cabinet was confirmed by the United States Senate on the 5th March.

The labours of the thirty-sixth Congress ended on the 4th inst. at noon. The Senate signalled its last hours by the passage of the House joint resolution recommending an amendment to the Constitution, rendering it unalterable in respect to the power of the people to so amend it as to disturb slavery as it exists in the States except by consent of all the States where slavery prevails. No business of importance was transacted in the House.

The new Tariff Bill was signed by Mr. Buchanan on the 2nd inst., and will take effect on the 1st of April. The schedules were expected to be published in an official form in the course of a few days. Iron and woollen manufactures are those which will suffer most. With regard to a majority of the other descriptions of imports, it is thought that the increase in the duties over those now in force will not average more than five per cent., but the vexatious mode in which they are levied is likely to prove as serious as has been anticipated.

Arkansas had elected a majority of Unionists. North Carolina had elected sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three Secessionists. The Texas State troops were contemplating an attack on Fort Brown. The revenue cutter Dodge had been seized by the authorities of Texas in Galveston Bay. The second officer in command resigned, and tendered his services to the Governor. In Virginia and Louisiana the President's Message was received with disapprobation. Missouri had declined to secede.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico state that the confiscation of Church property continued. Thirteen nunneries were suppressed on the 13th of February.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the overland mail we have received papers from Bombay to Feb. 8.

The famine in the north-west and the Punjab appeared to be becoming still more severe. A great meeting of all classes had been held at the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, to take steps to relieve as far as possible the miseries in the north-west, and a very handsome subscription was immediately commenced. Upwards of 7,000l. had been already subscribed in Calcutta alone, and 5,500l. forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governors of the north-west and the Punjab.

Sir W. Denison had left Ceylon for Madras. Considerable reductions in the expenditure were in prospect. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

The Military Finance Commission, especially, has pro-

posed most comprehensive reductions, which require but to be put in action. The levies which were raised in 1858, no one knows how, have been kept up ever since, no one knows why. They are useless for all practical purposes, and even necessitate the maintenance of a larger number of European troops than would be otherwise necessary. It is believed that the order for the reduction of some and the disbandment of other of these useless battalions will follow very quickly on the arrival of the Governor-General.

In Pegu there has already been a large reduction of military force, which has met with universal satisfaction. Almost simultaneously with this announcement, a change of system with respect to the manner in which supplies are to be furnished to the troops by the commissariat has been brought about.

Lord Canning's tour in Central India has been a great success. His interview with Holkar is described as having been marked by a display of magnificence hitherto unapproached. Holkar himself was covered with jewels, and mounted on an enormous elephant, splendidly caparisoned. At this durbar, which was held at Jubbulpore on the 14th ult., many of the princes of Central India attended. Among others was the Rajah of Bijawur, who had recently signalled himself by putting down an attempt at suttee in his territories. To this act a graceful reference was made by the Governor-General. The effect produced by his lordship's visit to that part of the country is spoken of in terms which leave no doubt as to the reality of the impression.

CHINA.

Lord Elgin left Hongkong on the 22nd of January for Manila, en route for England. The last public act of his lordship was the taking possession of the Kowloon peninsula, as ceded to Great Britain by the late treaty, and declaring its government to be vested in the meantime in his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson. Mr. Robertson, Consul at Canton, has been appointed Commissioner of the newly-acquired territory. The treaty is working satisfactorily.

The rebels have been defeated by the Imperialists at Ehsien, and Sangkolinsen has been defeated at Shangtang.

Admiral Sir James Hope was at Shanghai by last accounts on the 26th Jan. He would shortly proceed up the river Yang-tze with an expedition. The country around Shanghai is said to be in as great confusion as ever. We mentioned in our last report that the rebels had taken Woosung. This appears to have been only partially correct, as subsequent accounts do not state the place to have been taken, but that the rebels were in the neighbourhood. A party of four gentlemen propose leaving Shanghai with the expedition proceeding up the Yang-tze, and, leaving it at the furthest point, intend prosecuting the journey through China and Thibet to India. The undertaking is hazardous, and the result will be looked forward to with interest.

The *Hong Kong China Mail* of the 1st February, contains the following:—

The Emperor was not expected to return from the Yehol until spring. The Empress is said to have come back to the capital in bad health. Sang-ko-lin-sin is reported to have met and been defeated by the rebels about the south of Shantung, where they have become troublesome. The troops at Tientsin find amusement in skating, shooting, hawking, and running sledges. The boundary of the foreign settlement there has been defined. It gives an area of about sixty acres on the east bank of the Peiho, not far from the city. Of course nothing has yet been done about the sale of lots.

The recent treaty is continuing to receive promulgation throughout various parts of the empire. In some cases the posting of it up is reported to have given offence, but as yet those cases appear to be exceptional. The Chinese are said to show an aptness for discovering and applying any of its clauses that are to their advantage.

At Pekin a house is being prepared for Mr. Bruce, and it is rumoured that he will go up next month.

In answer to a memorial praying his return to the capital, the Emperor is said to have threatened the memorialists with severe punishment in the event of their repeating the offence.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 7.—The Java Cable has been lost. The French have been victorious at Saigon. The French transport *Weser* has been wrecked. Everything is quiet.

JAPAN.

The Japan affairs are peaceful. The Prussian embassy has concluded a treaty with Japan.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne are to Jan. 25; Sydney, Jan. 21; and Adelaide, Jan. 26.

At Melbourne the new ministry met Parliament on the 3rd of January, and found themselves in a minority in the House. They afterwards brought down the budget for the year, containing propositions for the levying additional taxation in the shape of stamp duties, additional customs duties, and wharfage rates. The ministerial scheme was so unfavourably received, that after a protracted discussion it was withdrawn. The revenue for the year shows a decrease of 151,397l. 15s. 7d., as compared with the year previous, the totals being 3,006,326l. 4s. 10d., against 3,257,724l. 0s. 5d. for the previous year. It had been resolved to reduce the expenditure to the extent of 500,000l. per annum, and place 100,000l. on this year's estimates for the introduction of immigrants.

The yield of gold continues to fall off. The yield during the four preceding weeks had been only 148,448, as compared with 160,414 ounces in 1860, and 168,609 ounces in 1859.

This reduction in our great staple, says the *Melbourne*

Herald, is principally attributable to the falling off in immigration, the larger number of persons now employed in the construction of our lines of railway and other public works, and the immense increase amongst that portion of our population, which is engaged in agriculture. The mining companies, from which so much was expected, have so far completely disappointed the hopes of their projectors. Of the sixty-four companies ushered into existence during last year, only fourteen have paid dividends, and the success of the remaining fifty appears excessively problematical.

At Sydney great interest had been excited by a grand review of the volunteers, amounting to upwards of 1,300 men. A new Legislative Assembly had been elected, and various important measures carried. The entire fiscal system of the country is to undergo a change. All taxes resulting from articles of general consumption, excepting intoxicating drinks and a few other similar luxuries, are to be abolished. *Ad valorem* duties are to be imposed. Stamp duties and various other forms of direct taxation are to be established. A measure also for the introduction of a new land system had been laid on the table of the House.

The advices from Adelaide state that Mr. Stuart and party left Chamber's Creek on their journey across the continent on New Year's-day. A rifle association, under the patronage of the Governor and Lady MacDonnell, had been established in Adelaide. Parliament was further prorogued till the 8th February. The great solar eclipse on the 11th inst. was visible in Adelaide from 11h. 14m. a.m., to 2h. 24m. p.m. Religious services had been held throughout the colony, in compliance with the proposal of the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

The troops under General Pratt have achieved another important success against the Waikatos, allies of Kingi, at Taranaki. A large body of that tribe, after the defeat of some of their party at Mahoeaki, had occupied a very strong position at a place called Meteorikorika, a few miles up the Waitara river. Its natural position was one of great strength, and the natives had fortified it with great skill, and had established their usual defences of rifle pits and trenches. The troops were moved into position early on the 29th of December, and an intrenched camp was thrown up. The firing lasted twenty-two hours. The native loss is estimated at 135 killed, including twenty-five women, seventy wounded, and fifteen missing; while that of the troops is only three killed and twenty-two wounded.

We have Taranaki news up to the 14th of January. As the Prince was leaving, and under way, the Tasmanian Maid arrived with despatches from Waitara, having left at seven o'clock the same morning. Her commander reported to Captain Bowden that our troops had shortly before opened upon the rebels, and were keeping up a continuous and heavy firing. Owing, however, to the early hour of the Tasmanian Maid's departure, he was unable to furnish any particulars. Captain Bowden also reports that he saw, from his ship, upwards of 600 Maories upon the beach, in the line of march, on the morning of Sunday, the 13th instant, within about twenty miles south of New Plymouth.

Another account states that the vessel was off Taranaki on the 19th of January, and saw a large body of the natives—probably 600 strong; that troops were seen in another direction; and that afterwards sharp musketry or rifle firing was heard for a considerable time.

The *Times*' Melbourne correspondent, writing Jan. 25th, says:—

I mentioned in a former letter the agitated state of the native mind at Hawkes Bay and Wairarapa, and the many rumours from different parts of the country of further risings about Christmas—rumours which I thought not inconsistent with native habits. I have lately received some intelligence from the same quarter which seems to dispel the previous apprehension of a rising in the south. The published accounts from Hawkes Bay are equally satisfactory, so that the General has now to concentrate his attention upon the north, whence the Waikato hordes approach.

The same writer recapitulates the heads of a controversy which is proceeding in the colony as to the right and policy of the war. Sir William Martin, late Chief Justice of the colony, has espoused the cause of the natives.

SANDILLI, THE KAFFIR CHIEF.—The *Female Missionary Intelligence* contains a letter by the youthful daughter of a missionary at the Cape, describing a visit paid to her father by Sandilli, who had come to Cape Town on the occasion of Prince Alfred's sojourn there:—"Sandilli (she says) is a tall, fine-looking man, and would have a very nice figure, only he has a withered leg, and one foot is smaller than the other, which makes him limp. His manner is very dignified. He was dressed in European clothing, with the exception of shoes and stockings, of which he had none. He cannot wear shoes, on account of his withered foot. He had two or three rings on each finger, and an ear-ring in his ear. After him came his counsellors, who are too numerous to particularise. Two of them are elders of the Rev. Siyo Soga's church, and are intelligent, pious men. Mr. Soga is himself a Kaffir by birth. He preached five times to crowded congregations (in Cape Town), and beautiful sermons they were. He is a wonderful specimen of what a Kaffir may become by education and Christianity."

A patent has been taken out for perforating newspapers and periodicals and books after the manner of postage-stamps, and so to prevent the necessity of a paper-knife, or the alternative of tearing our favourite morning sheet.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

We regret to announce the death of the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness had been unwell during the greater portion of last week, cancer, from which she has suffered for several years, having made a fatal progress. On Tuesday last, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts from Frogmore, the Queen and Prince Consort made a visit to Frogmore, and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice visited her illustrious grandmother on Thursday. The illness did not, however, assume until about one o'clock on Friday last a character such as to cause serious alarm of an immediate fatal termination. Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician, called at Frogmore House on that day on his way from London to Bagshot, and was immediately informed by Mr. Brown, the Duchess's medical attendant, that since the morning a sudden and most unfavourable change had taken place. Sir James at once returned to London and communicated the intelligence to the Prince Consort. A special train was immediately ordered to convey the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice to Windsor, whence they proceeded to Frogmore House, and remained during the whole night in attendance on the Duchess, whose weakness gradually increased until half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, when her Royal Highness breathed her last, peacefully and without pain, her couch being surrounded by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and Princess Alice; and her Royal Highness's ladies.

The Queen and Prince, with the Princess Alice, overwhelmed with grief, remained at Frogmore during the day, where the Prince of Wales and Princess Helena joined their sorrowing parents. On Saturday evening the Queen, Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena came from Frogmore House to Windsor Castle, where her Majesty and the Royal family will remain.

An Extraordinary *Gazette* was issued on Saturday, containing an official announcement of the decease of the Royal Duchess. Information of her Royal Highness's decease was forwarded to the Lord Mayor. Shortly afterwards his lordship issued a proclamation, which was affixed to the walls of the Mansion House, and the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled. The sad event, on its becoming known, cast a gloom over the metropolis. All the theatres were closed on Saturday evening by order of the Lord Chamberlain, by whose direction a circular was addressed to the different managers. Most of the West-end and Royal tradesmen entirely suspended the business of their establishments, and others placed up some of their shutters, with an announcement explaining the circumstances under which they had done so. This was very general in the western and north-western suburbs of the metropolis; and, indeed, the sympathy which was evinced wherever the death of her Royal Highness was mentioned was general.

The late Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent and Strathern, in Great Britain, Countess of Dublin, in Ireland, was fourth daughter of his Serene Highness Francis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld. Her Royal Highness was born the 17th August, 1786, consequently was in her seventy-fifth year. The *Times* gives an interesting leader notice of her career, from which we extract the following:—

At the age of seventeen she married Emich Charles, the reigning Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had a son and a daughter. It is not long since we had to record the death of her son, whose own son, the present Prince of Leiningen, is a commander in the British navy. At the end of eleven years the Princess Leiningen found herself, in 1814, a widow, sole guardian of her children, and Regent of her husband's Principality. . . . [After the death of the Princess Charlotte.] The Duke of Kent married the Princess of Leiningen on the 29th of May, 1818, and again at Kew, on the 11th of July. His circumstances—owing to the fact that up to the age of 32 no adequate provision had been made for him, while in his position as a British officer during a period of war he had incurred an unexampled series of losses—were so embarrassed that for the sake of economy he was glad to live on the continent, at his Duchess's palace of Amorbach. He was not there long when the Duchess of Kent entertained the hopes of a mother, and the Duke, remembering one of his father's phrases, hurried with her to England, in order that his child, the heir-apparent to the Throne, might be "born a Briton." About a month after their arrival in this country, on the 24th of May, 1819, the Princess Victoria was born at Kensington Palace. Eight months more, and the Duke was dead. It was a slight affair—a cold—but it was enough. The Princess Victoria was fatherless, and the Duchess of Kent a widow. The subsequent life of the Duchess of Kent was summed up very modestly by herself in a statement which she made by way of reply to an address of congratulation presented to her on the occasion of her daughter coming of age.

"I pass over the earlier part of my connexion with this country," she said. "I will merely briefly observe that my late regretted consort's circumstances and my duties obliged us to reside in Germany; but the Duke of Kent at much inconvenience, and I at great personal risk, returned to England that our child should be 'born and bred a Briton.' In a few months afterwards my infant and myself were awfully deprived of father and husband. We stood alone—almost friendless and alone in this country; I could not even speak the language of it. I did not hesitate how to act. I gave up my home, my kindred, my duties (the Regency of Leiningen), to devote myself to that duty which was to be the whole object of my future life. I was supported in the execution of my duties by the country. It placed its trust in me, and the Regency Bill gave me its last act of confidence. I have in times of great difficulty avoided all connexion with any party in the State; but, if I have done so, I have never ceased to press on my daughter her duties, so as to gain by her conduct the respect and affection of the people. This, I have taught her, should be her first earthly duty as a Constitutional Sovereign."

To this truthful statement we have not much to add. The chief part of what we have to say may be comprised in the remark that the Duchess of Kent accomplished a great deal with very limited means. The Duke died

deeply in debt; she gave up all his property to the creditors; she was without furniture or outfit; she had only her jointure of 6,000*l.* a-year, and through some defect in the Act of Parliament she could not touch even this scanty provision for months after the Duke's death. Her chief support and adviser amid those trials was her brother, Prince Leopold (now King of the Belgians), who allowed her an additional 3,000*l.* a-year out of his income. Nor did he take away this allowance when, in 1825, the Princess Victoria being six years of age, it was necessary to obtain from Parliament a further sum of 6,000*l.* a-year to be applied to her education as heir-apparent to the throne. It was not, indeed, stopped until 1831, when the Prince, being made King of the Belgians, felt it his duty to forego the allowance of 35,000*l.* which he derived from this country, and when the House of Commons saw the wisdom of giving the Duchess of Kent another 10,000*l.* a-year. . . . The wisdom with which she had trained her daughter obtained for her a recognition of the highest value in 1830. It was necessary to determine who should be Regent in the event of King William's decease during the minority of the Princess Victoria. It was decreed in Parliament that in that case the Duchess of Kent—a comparative stranger, who had lived among us not more than a dozen years—should be sole Regent. That was a rare compliment. In point of fact, King William died but one month after the Princess Victoria had attained her majority. Had he died but a few weeks earlier, we should now be lamenting not only the mother of our Queen, but one who had herself exercised the sovereign power in these islands.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederik of Prussia (the Princess Royal) arrived at Dover on Monday afternoon, and proceeded immediately by special train to Windsor, via the South-Eastern line, via Wokingham.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* orders the Court to go into mourning, and says "it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning."

The Drawing Room appointed for the 21st will not take place.

Monday next, between one and two o'clock, are the day and hour fixed for the interment of the remains of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Till then the body will remain at Frogmore. On the day fixed for the interment the remains will be removed from Frogmore to Windsor at four o'clock in the morning, and with the strictest privacy. The funeral ceremony will take place in the Wolsey Chapel. The body will then be temporarily deposited in the Royal vault, which already contains the remains of so many of our nation's rulers. Within a comparatively recent period her late Royal Highness ordered the erection of a mausoleum at Frogmore, which will be completed within a month or six weeks from the present date. When ready, in compliance with the wishes of the illustrious deceased, the body, with that of the late Duke, will be privately removed from the vault of the Chapel Royal, and finally deposited at Frogmore.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The anniversary festival of this institution, which dates from 1844, was held on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern. According to the report, the asylum was founded "to board, clothe, nurse, and educate fatherless children from the birth, till the boys are fourteen and the girls fifteen years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion." While the imposition of particular forms of religious instruction is avoided, it is still the aim of this charity to educate the children whom it adopts in a knowledge of the Scriptures. The religious convictions of the surviving parent or guardian of every child are respected; and while the board of management is composed equally of Churchmen and Dissenters, no discord has risen from ecclesiastical sectarianism. The chair on Thursday evening was to have been filled by Sir Leopold M'Clintock, whose absence was accounted for by his recent naval appointment and consequent departure from the country. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbis presided in the place of the distinguished Arctic navigator, and made an earnest appeal to the company on behalf of the institution. He said that no eloquence—even that of a far better orator than himself—could surpass that of the spectacle before him, alluding to the file of children who crowded the space between the tables. When the institution was founded there was only one solitary orphan boy, the son of a clergyman, received; but before a year had elapsed twenty others were elected and placed at Richmond. After this the promoters extended their operations by renting a commodious house at Stamford Hill, which, in a short time, was found to be too small, and an additional house was taken. The receipts of the charity continuing to increase, it was found to be desirable to unite under one roof the members of the family, and the managers succeeded in securing, at a moderate cost, the pleasant and salubrious site which the edifice now graced. The foundation stone had been laid in 1856, by the Lord Mayor of the time, Alderman Salomons, and the building was formally opened by the Earl of Carlisle in 1858. During the short time that the charity had existed, 432 children had been the recipients of its bounty, all of whom had been bereaved of the support of a father, and many of the tenderness of a mother. At the present time there were 190 in the institution, which could so accommodate 100 more. He then dilated in fervent terms on the benefits which the institution conferred on the orphans, and paid a touching tribute to the memory of the late Alderman Wire (one of the honorary secretaries), who had been a zealous and liberal supporter of the charity. After the toast of the evening—"Success to the Asylum for Fatherless Children"—had been proposed and cordially re-

sponded to, speeches were made by Alderman Kinahan, of Dublin; by Mr. Sheriff Lusk, the Rev. Dr. Spence, and other gentlemen. The amount of subscriptions, appearing from the list read by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, the honorary secretary, was 2,152*l*. The arrangements, including the musical programme, were unexceptionable.

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS AND RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The new number of the *Missionary Magazine* (of the London Missionary Society) contains the following copy of an "Edict of Religious Toleration," by the Chief of the Chinese Insurgents. The original is written by the young Prince, in the name of his father, on satin, with the vermilion pencil, and stamped with the seal of the Tae-ping-wang, the Celestial King.

Having received the decree of my Heavenly Father (God), of my Heavenly adopted Father (Christ), and of father (the Celestial King), I command all the Kings, officers, both civil and military, and all the brethren, to be acquainted with it. The true doctrine of my Father (God), and of my adopted Father (Christ), is the religion of Heaven. The religion of Christ (Protestant religion), and the religion of the Lord of Heaven (Roman Catholic religion), are included in it. The whole world, together with my father and myself, are one family. Those who lovingly and harmoniously observe the regulations of the heavenly religion are permitted to come and visit (us). Now, from the memorial presented to us by my uncles, Kan, Tan, Chung, and others, I learn that the foreign teacher, G. John and his friends, esteeming the Kingdom of Heaven, and reverencing and believing in my Father (God), and my adopted Father (Christ), to whom be thanks for the bestowment upon us of authority, powers, and wonders, of which those who are far and near have reverentially heard—have come for the express purpose of seeing the light, of beholding God, and Christ, and of requesting permission to spread abroad the true doctrine. Seeing, however, that the present time is a time of war, and that the soldiers are scattered abroad in every direction, I am truly afraid that the missionaries might be injured by following the rabble soldiery, and that thus serious consequence might ensue. Still I truly perceive that these (missionaries) are sincere and faithful men, and that they count it nothing to suffer with Christ; and because of this I esteem them very highly.

Let the kings inform all the officers and others, that they must all act lovingly and harmoniously towards these men, and by no means engender contention and strife. Let all know, that the Father (God), my adopted Father (Christ), my father and myself, are one family; and let these men (missionaries) be treated exceedingly well.

Respect this.

"Note (by one of the missionaries).—The Kan-wang told us that the chief is anxious that his son should feel an interest in the propagation of the Gospel, and therefore directed him to write it. In the edict the names of all the kings, and all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, are given. As no purpose would be gained by giving and translating these, I have summed them up in the general expression, 'Kings, officers, civil and military, and all brethren.' The expressions 'to the light' and 'behold Christ and God,' are explained in the fact that Nanking is the Jerusalem of the Celestial dynasty. I asked the Kan-wang if the above edict opens up the whole of the insurgent territory—Nanking not excepted—to missionary operations. He replied that it does. He named four missionaries and said, 'Should either of these, or all come, it would be all right. I know that they are prudent men. I must say, however, that I should be sorry to see indiscreet men coming to the capital. Still, if any missionaries come, this edict binds us to receive them.' Thus, then, the above throws open the whole of the insurgents' territory to missionary work, so far as the insurgents themselves are concerned. Here and there the phraseology is objectionable; still, this point is quite clear, they have done this not in ignorance, but with their eyes quite open to the difference which exists between them and ourselves."

The directors of the society add that they have received a further and later letter from their missionary, Mr. John, stating that he has started for the north, in the hope, in connexion with Mr. Edkins, of securing eligible mission-stations among the millions who will, by the recent treaty of peace, become accessible to the labours of the Christian missionary. They hope also to hear that at least a part of the junior brethren sent out by the society in the autumn of 1859, who have hitherto been detained in Shanghai, will soon proceed to these northward regions and open their ministry of mercy among the benighted people.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Wednesday. Two hundred and seventy noblemen and gentlemen had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. Col. G. Everest, late superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey of India, and Mr. Colley Harman Scotland, Chief Justice of Madras, received the honour of Knighthood.

The Prince of Wales is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers.

The Duchess of Sutherland being compelled to withdraw from Court, in consequence of the Duke's death, it is thought probable that the Duchess of Wellington will, for the present, be selected to fill the office of Mistress of the Robes, as deputy.

The *Belfast News Letter* states that Mr. James Sheridan Knowles is now in the enjoyment of excellent health at Babbicombe, Torquay, where he has been residing for some time. Some time since he had an attack

of bronchitis, but he is now so far restored to health that, in a recent communication, he informed some of his friends that he is going to work again.

Lord Brougham, who is at present residing at his villa at Cannes, is expected to return home immediately after the Easter parliamentary recess. The noble and learned lord is in excellent health. He purposes to make a short stay in Paris on his way home.

We believe we can state with some degree of certainty that it has been decided by the Government to recall Sir Baldwin Walker, in order that he may be examined as a witness before the committee recently appointed by the House of Commons. It is expected that the order for Sir Baldwin's return will reach him at Ascension.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Law, Police, and Assize.

THE KOSSUTH NOTES.—This subject again came before the Court of Chancery on Thursday. Two motions, praying that the injunction granted to the Emperor might be dissolved, are now before the court; and Sir Hugh Cairns expressed the hope that he would have copies of the affidavits in reasonable time. After some discussion, Vice-Chancellor Stuart said that both motions should stand over till the next term.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK FRAUDS.—On Durden and Holcroft being placed at the bar of Bow-street Police-court on Thursday, before Mr. Henry, on the remanded charge of stealing money from the Commercial Bank, it was stated by the counsel for the prosecution that, owing to their extent, it would be at least a fortnight before the investigation of accounts could be got through. On the present occasion, therefore, two witnesses were examined, whose evidence affected each of the prisoners severally, the main and joint charges not being gone into. Another adjournment was ordered, and the application for bail again refused.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—On Monday the House of Lords gave judgment in the case of "Brook v. Brook," affirming the decree of Vice-Chancellor Stuart. The question was shortly this,—whether a marriage celebrated on the 9th of June, 1850, in the Duchy of Holstein, between William Leigh Brook, a widower, and Emily Armitage, the sister of his deceased wife, they being British subjects, then domiciled in England, and contemplating England as their place of matrimonial residence, is to be considered valid in England, marriage between a widower and the sister of his deceased wife being permitted by the law of Denmark. The point to be decided was whether such a marriage would have been voidable by the Ecclesiastical Courts before the Act of 1835, commonly called "Lord Lyndhurst's Act." The House of Lords decided that the marriage was void, and that if the parties be domiciled in England they cannot contract a valid marriage by going through the ceremony in a country where such a marriage is not illegal.

THE REV. ALFRED POOLE.—Judgment was given on Thursday by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Rev. Alfred Poole, of St. Barnabas. They recorded against Mr. Poole's right of appeal (as a curate only) from the judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A FOREIGN ADVENTURER.—At Nottingham, on Tuesday, a foreigner, who represented himself as Baron Zychlinski, was brought before the sitting magistrates at the Police-office, charged with obtaining 400*l*. by false pretences from the Rev. Henry Maltby, formerly of Nottingham. From an abridgement of the evidence given in the *Times*, it appears that the prisoner had induced Mr. Maltby to believe that he was heir-at-law to Count Zychlinski, a Pole, residing near Warsaw, and had obtained the hand of his daughter (Miss Maltby) in marriage, and the sum of 400*l*., on the pretence that he (prisoner) had advanced that amount to prosecutor's wife when in Rome. Soon after the marriage, however, an inquiry was made as to the position of the prisoner, and he was found to be an impostor, being, in fact, a deserter from the Prussian service, in which he had been serving as a private soldier. Upon the prisoner's character becoming known, the prosecutor took his daughter away from him, and he had not been seen for some time until Wednesday morning, when he was apprehended. The prisoner was remanded for a week, and proceedings are being commenced for a divorce.

Miscellaneous News.

THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—It is understood that the joint deputations from Liverpool and Manchester who waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to solicit him to stand for the county received a favourable reply from the right hon. gentleman.

REPRESENTATION OF SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—It is stated that Sir David Dundas, who filled the office of Solicitor-General under Lord John Russell's Government, will be proposed as a candidate for Sutherlandshire, in the room of the Marquis of Stafford.

MORE ROAD MURDER RUMOURS.—The *Western Daily Press* (Bristol paper) states that a report which appeared in yesterday's papers (to the effect that the criminal in this case had been disclosed by a confession) is utterly without foundation. The case has assumed no new feature since the circumstances were last before the public.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The directors of the Great Ship Company have determined upon despatching the Great Eastern to New York on the 1st of May next. She will be commanded on this occasion by Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, R.N., one of the directors. The engagement with Captain Hall terminated with the last voyage of the great ship, and has not been renewed.

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—On Monday evening the above commodious place of worship was literally crammed, to hear a lecture "on 'Nineveh,'" by A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P. The lecturer was introduced by the Rev. Newman Hall, and enthusiastically received, and riveted the attention of the crowd of listeners for about two hours. The lecture on the preceding Monday was by the

Rev. Newman Hall, on "The Use of Pure Water in Cleansing the Skin." Lord Shaftesbury presided, and delivered an address which occupied nearly an hour.

THE DIVORCE COURT.—There have been 250 causes set down for hearing in the Divorce Court, and up to the present time seventy have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 180 untried. The court has been sitting three months, and, taking the average of cases to be adjudicated upon at twenty-five per month, deducting Easter and the Long Vacation, it would bring the last cause on probably about March, 1862. Then C. Cresswell will find another monster of more than 200 new causes staring him in the face.

FREE versus SLAVE LABOUR.—The African-Aid Society has been formed to help free coloured people in Canada and the United States to their fatherland, and to the British Colonies, and now appeals to the public for support. Emigrants are waiting to go with Dr. Delany from the Elgin settlement in Canada; and a party of above 100 is forming in New York by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, the eloquent coloured preacher, to accompany him and his family to settle in Abbeokuta, in the Niger Valley district. They are all skilful, carefully selected Christian men and women, cotton and sugar-cane growers, and mechanics.

THE PAPER DUTY.—On Wednesday night, the annual meeting of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge Association was held in London; Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., presided. Mr. Sala, Mr. G. Thompson, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., were the principal speakers. Resolutions were carried in favour of the repeal of the tax on paper.—A return, issued to an order of the House of Lords, states that the number of pounds weight of paper manufactured in 1858 was 192,847,828; in 1859, 217,827,197; in 1860, 223,575,285. The gross produce in 1858 was 1,234,614*l*. and the net receipt, 1,103,754*l*. In 1859 the gross produce was 1,414,595*l*. and the net receipt, 1,258,464*l*. Last year the gross produce amounted to 1,482,804*l*.; and the net receipt to 1,320,105*l*.

THE MODEL DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—*Good Words* gives the following enumeration of the estimated population of the Model Houses in London:—

	Persons
Metropolitan Association's Buildings ...	2,200
Society for improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, in all Buildings ...	1,900
The Strand Building Company, Eagle-court, Strand ...	125
Mr. Hilliard's Houses at Shadwell ...	560
Parochial and Private Houses on the Model Plan ...	1,000
	5,785
Miss Coutts's Houses, Bethnal-green ...	400
	6,185

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The designs for the Great Exhibition of 1862 are completed. It will be much larger, more commodious, much more elegant and commodious in its interior than the last. Glass and iron will no longer be the chief feature. In the old building the flooring was just short of 1,000,000 feet; in the new building it will be 1,140,000. It will be 100 feet higher. The contract will be for 200,000*l*., although in reality the building will cost 300,000*l*. Externally it will be 1,200 long by 700. There are to be two domes in glass and iron larger than any ever attempted. The guarantee fund now amounts to nearly 300,000*l*. Captain Fowke, R.E., has designed all the plans, and the structure is expected, both externally and internally, to be one of great beauty.

THE POOR LAW AND THE RECENT FROST.—The January Poor Law returns for England and Wales, show the extent to which the law met the recent pressure. At the end of the fourth week in December, though the cold had already become so severe, the number of persons receiving relief (835,129) was not at all extraordinary for the time of year; but the continuance of the inclement weather then began to tell, and at the end of the third week in January the number had risen to 948,379, more than fourteen per cent. above the corresponding period of 1860. The distribution of this increase is remarkable. In the metropolis it was no less than forty-two per cent. above the previous year, the numbers relieved were more by 38,851, and the large demands upon private charity seem to prove that this did not meet the necessities of the case; but in the country the increase was not to be compared with this. In the south-western district it was not two per cent.

THE FORTHCOMING CENSUS.—The schedules for taking the census according to the provisions of the act passed in the last session of Parliament, and which received the Royal assent on the 6th of August, 1860, are now in the course of distribution to the superintendent registrars of the United Kingdom, previous to general delivery to every household to make the proper return. It intimates that persons refusing to give correct information are liable to a penalty of 5*l*., besides the inconvenience and annoyance of having to appear before two justices of the peace. The schedules contain columns to be filled up of the name and surname of each individual relative to the head of the family, whether married or unmarried, sex, age last birthday, where born, rank, profession, or occupation, and whether blind, or deaf and dumb, and if so, from birth or not. With respect to the return as to "rank, profession, or occupation," the superior titles of peers and other persons of rank are to be inserted, as well as magistrates, aldermen, and other important public officers. To the members of the army and navy to be added "Army," "Artillery," "Royal

Navy," "Royal Engineers," "Marines," "East India Service," half-pay or retired. In the civil service the department to be stated. Clergymen to state the name of the church or chapel in which they officiate, and whether as rector, vicar, or minister. With respect to the members of the legal profession, barristers are to state whether or not in actual practice, and attorney or solicitor to be confined to those whose names are actually on the roll. Members of the medical profession to state the university, college, or hall, of which they are graduates, fellows, or licentiates, and whether physician, surgeon, dentist, oculist, general practitioner, or not practising. Professors, teachers, public writers, authors, and scientific men, to state the branch of science or literature they pursue or teach; artists the art they cultivate. Persons engaged in commerce, merchants, brokers, &c., to state the particular kind of business in which they are engaged, or the staple in which they deal. The term "farmer" to be applied only to the occupier of the land. Farm servants to be specially described. An out-door labourer working on a farm to be described as "agricultural labourer," "shepherd," &c. In trades and manufactures, the employer always to be distinguished. In the case of workers in mines and manufactures, the particular branch of work and the material are always to be distinctly expressed. Artisans and mechanics to state the branch of art or business, and weavers to express whether silk, wool, worsted, cotton, &c. A person following more than one distinct business to insert the several occupations in the order of their importance. Persons following no profession, trade, or calling, and holding no public office, but deriving their incomes from land, houses, mines, dividends, &c., to describe themselves as landed proprietor, proprietor of mines, proprietor of houses, fundholder, &c. Persons in almshouses to state their previous occupations. The return is to be made for Sunday, the 7th of April.

Literature.

Service and Suffering: Memoirs of the Life of Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., by the Rev. J. KENNEDY, M.A. London: Ward and Co.

THE life of the late Dr. Morison deserved a memorial. If not rich in the incident supplied by a varied ministerial life, or in the materials that cluster about the pursuits and associations of the man of letters, it yet had "aspects so marked and instructive" (as his biographer justly says) that it will be interesting to friends, and very serviceable especially to ministers, to read its slight story. "Duty and endurance" are the characteristic marks,—trustful submission and cheerful hope, its great lessons. Mr. Kennedy has judiciously and lovingly performed his task. He has grouped the few facts he had to tell, and the specimens that it seemed necessary to give of Dr. Morison's labours in the pulpit and by the press, under the heads of "the learner, the worker, and the sufferer." If orderliness of event is somewhat sacrificed, it is a less evil than the monotony of a chronology of a life so barren of incident. The unfolding of the inner man is satisfactorily accomplished, by letters, and extracts from such works as sprang out of the very heart-life of the sincere and laborious worker and sufferer. The character of Dr. Morison, ever estimated more highly by those who intimately knew him than by those who observed him from a distance only, will certainly be more admired and honoured amongst us, as the effect of its delineation by Mr. Kennedy. We do not attempt any sketch of his character, or give any indication of the current of his life; for the simple reason, that neither could be of any very general interest. The book is to be commended to a quiet hour, a genial mood, and an earnest sense of ministerial responsibility. Then it will be profitable; but taken piecemeal it could hardly impress the mind, or satisfy curiosity. We desire to do honour to one who was so faithful through uncommon labours, and so happy under heavy trials: but, when we find in this book repetitions of hasty, prejudiced, and shallow words—one instance being the declaration that Mr. Maurice's "deceitful use of language" in theology has "the deep brand of hypocrisy"—and recall many similar unhappy things in the criticism of the *Evangelical Magazine* during Dr. Morison's editorship, we feel called on to say, what otherwise we would gladly have left unsaid,—that Dr. Morison can be but little praised for his literary performances, and that his influence, through the literary criticism of the *Evangelical*, was, in our best judgment, often very injurious to his readers, and to the general tone of religious literature amongst Dissenters, from its feeble apprehension of whatever lay beyond a narrow range of sympathy, its very defective knowledge, and its abundant dogmatism. The one painful thought we have in regarding Dr. Morison's career as a whole is, that so much of the energy and resource of so good and genial a man, should have been consumed in the production of a multitude of works, of which two or three only have any inherent vitality and enduring worth, and in the heavy work of a literary calling for which he had the fewest conceivable fitnesses. And having said this, without which our words of praise might have been misunderstood, we end with the expression of earnest gratitude for the useful impressions made on us by this portraiture of the character of the fervent private Christian, and the devoted and faithful minister of the Gospel.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS (CONTINUED).

Macmillan's Magazine.—Three months of the year have passed before we have expressed any opinion as to Mr. Henry Kingsley's new story of *Ravenshoe*, in this magazine. More was to be expected from the author of "Geoffrey Hamlyn," than from even the author of "Tom Brown," in the way of a developed story, strong on the side of character painting, and rich in varied incident. Nor are we disappointed. Ten chapters put a fair specimen before the reader; and we confess that they have excited in us an interest, leaning expectantly forward to forthcoming numbers, which we have almost ceased to feel in Mr. Trollope's clever "Family Parsonage," have not begun to feel in Mr. Thackeray's "Philip," and are unable to profess even for likeable "Tom Brown," whose story rambles too much, and this month loses itself in the sands of Harry Winterburn's fortunes. "Ravenshoe" seems to us an advance in power and ease on "Geoffrey Hamlyn;" and to promise delight to reader, and fame to author. Two other articles in this number have been already noticed elsewhere in our columns—Mr. Fawcett's liberal and rational plea for the admission of Dissenters to Fellowships and all privileges of the Universities; and Mr. Maurice's generous notice of the late Baron Bunsen. A valuable paper on "Victor Amadeus, First King of Sardinia," and a delightful article on the "Songs of Scotland before Burns," are the other chief features of this remarkably excellent number of "Macmillan."

The Medical Critic and Psychological Journal (Quarterly). Davies and Co. This is the new title of a new series of Dr. Forbes Winslow's well-edited and valuable "Journal of Psychological Medicine." It is to be no longer exclusively psychological in its character, but will discuss subjects of general interest to the medical profession, as well as to the public. The always admirable "Quarterly Retrospect," which is the prelude to the more weighty matter of the journal, contains this quarter a most sensible discussion of the "Great Tobacco Controversy," maintaining the conclusions that, while the smoking of tobacco by the young is physically injurious to them, it has its uses to men—especially in psychical benefits to those whose brains are fretted with labour, and in alleviations of bodily toil and endurance under privation and pain. It closes with "The weakest point of tobacco-smoking is its ethical, not sanitary aspect;"—should not *aesthetic* be substituted for *ethical*? An article on "The Marvellous" is a very ably written criticism of the phenomena of so-called Spiritualism, but we cannot admit that all the "physical manifestations" are "impudent frauds," although we do not accept the spiritualist interpretation of them. Of perverse blindness and gross credulity, there is, however, abundance to expose; and that work is done unsparingly here. Mr. Harris is, in our judgment, justly described as "The Spiritual Gulliver;" and what we know of his writings justifies the severe criticism, that "such an excessive prominence of *erotic* ideas throws great light upon the condition of the author, and forcibly suggests the means by which that condition was produced." The "Observation of Diphtheria," "Criminal Lunatics," and "Medico-Legal Studies and Paralytic Insanity," are the more important medical articles—the latter important to all who may have reason to wish the development of power over oneself to prevent or control insanity. "Maternal Love in Nature," translated from the Dutch by Dr. Moore, is a beautiful paper. "Reason, Genius, and Madness," is based on M. Flourens' glorious answer to an unsound work of Moreau's on the hereditary transmission of insanity, in which a fatality is maintained, and genius treated as a mental malady of a threatening nature. Dr. Latham contributes a paper on "The Principles and Details of the Syllogism," and does not appear to us to have done much for his subject. There are several articles of less general interest, but all having noticeable merit. There is hardly a quarterly in existence which we could so ill afford to spare from our table as this important and very able journal, and we greatly desire its increased success under its modified form.

Bibliotheca Sacra: Vol. XVIII., No. I. (Trübner and Co.) An article on "Theodore Parker" thoroughly examines the works of that writer, and pronounces a just sentence on them, as having no claim on our reverence for their philosophy, and less for their truculently dogmatic theology; while also it is recognised that there were many noble qualities in the man, that he possessed a rare faculty of making the people hear him, and was sincere and benevolent in his aims and feelings. "The Theology of Sophocles" is a very charming and suggestive paper for young scholars. The "Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton" expounds the fundamental principles of the "philosophy of the conditioned," and justifies its recent applications in theology; maintaining that Mr. Mansel's book is correct in its principles, and valid in its argument—a controversy on which we cannot here enter for a moment. Dr. Samuel Harris's thoughtful and elaborate address at Andover, on "The Christian Law of Self-Sacrifice," might most usefully be printed as a practical religious work for the more cultivated classes; it treats its great subject in a worthy manner, and is suited to exert a salutary influence on our churches, as well as on ministers, to whom it is especially addressed. Remaining articles call for no remark.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, by Rev. J. G. WOOD, has reached the 24th part, and the 384th page of the second volume. It is the noblest work of the kind ever attempted for the people. Its descriptions, anecdotes, and illustrations of the habits of animals, thoroughly fascinate us,—the thrushes, the flycatchers, the swallows, and the shrikes are contained in this number,—and the illustrations are truly beautiful.

The Comprehensive History of India: parts 35–38. (Blackie and Son.) The close of the second volume is nearly reached: but the history only comes down to 1805. It is very full, very accurate, very worthy of high place among historical works: and maintains its attractiveness in the way of profuse and well-executed illustrations.

Comprehensive History of England: parts 28–30. (Blackie and Son.) This excellent history is now brought down to the year 1802:—we observe no trace of neglectfulness of the latest and best materials, and no touch of weakness in the special chapters on the history of religion and of society, of which we have so often spoken with admiration. The woodcuts are very excellent, and really illustrative of the text. We again warmly commend the work.

Pictorial Sunday Readings: Edited by Rev. W. OWEN. (Sangster and Co.) This work is carefully prepared; and, though not as picturesquely and vivaciously written as the subjects admit of, presents a really interesting series of chapters from Old Testament history, which ought to give delight and impart instruction where adopted as Sunday reading. Each subject is complete in itself; and the Scriptural information has abundant illustrations from geography, travel, antiquities, and natural history, inwoven into the narrative. Coloured plates, four in each number, some of scenery, others of natural history, others of remarkable incidents, make the work very attractive to the young, though not very excellent in point of art. Four parts are already published.

Gleanings.

Did you ever know a woman that would not think you intelligent if you said her children were pretty?

An Irish newspaper declares that "on the bleeding knees of her heart, England shall atone to insulted Ireland."

In the reign of Charles I. a Norwich magistrate sent a fellow to prison for saying that the Prince of Wales was born without a shirt!

By a return issued on Saturday it appears that 6,075 men and boys have deserted from the Royal Navy during the last three years.

Fifteen thousand copies, it is said, have been subscribed for by the trade of the new and fifth volume of "Macaulay's History of England."

A schoolmaster thus describes a money lender:—"He serves you in the present tense; he lends in the conditional mood; keeps you in the subjunctive; and ruins you in the future!"

The *Morning Chronicle* has once more changed hands. The price is reduced to a penny, and it is intended to return to the honest advocacy of Liberal principles.

The exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's last picture, "Christ in the Temple," has been reopened for the London season. It is an extraordinary instance of popular enthusiasm being skillfully directed.

"No one would take you to be what you are," said an old-fashioned gentleman the other day to a dandy who had more hair than brains. "Why?" was immediately asked. "Because they can't see your ears."

The *Unitarian Herald*, a weekly religious newspaper at one penny, is announced to appear on Saturday, 4th of May. It will be edited by the Rev. Dr. Beard, Rev. W. Gaskell, of Manchester, and other Unitarian divines.

A Frenchman has discovered a new green dye, which he extracts from the buckthorn, and which is said to equal the celebrated Chinese green. He has been awarded the prize of 6,000*l.* offered by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce.

PLAIN SERMONS.—Millions of our countrymen never opened a book. Of the thirty millions in these islands, fourteen millions never entered a place of worship. Many causes might operate to produce this sad result; but a great one was the want of a knowledge of the mother-tongue; the utter inability to understand what was read or spoken. And how should it be otherwise with peasants whose stock of words was limited to 350, and most of whose clergymen were incapable of preaching a sermon in good plain Saxon English.—*D'Orsey's Lecture at the Royal Institution.*

THE MOUNT ATHOS PHOTOGRAPHS.—Count Sevastianoff, who has been engaged for several years in taking photographic fac-similes of the treasures of art and literature buried in the monasteries of Mount Athos, is about to publish some of his results. The well-known lithographic establishment of L. Mercier is at the present moment engaged in copying the plates by a photo-lithographic process, and the issue of proofs to the public is expected shortly to take place. Specimens of a ninth century New Testament have been already issued, printed on parchment-paper, and they are highly spoken of for fidelity and effect.

OBJECTIONS TO A MINISTER.—In some of our churches, both in city and country, when the so-

called leading members have determined to get rid of a minister, there is hardly any objection too frivolous to be raised against him; and this propensity seems not to be confined to our own denomination. The venerable Professor Pond, of Bangor Theological Seminary, in a recent article in one of the New England papers, gives the following case:—"In conversing with the dissatisfied members of a society not long ago, I found that some did not like their minister's name; others did not like his looks, especially his mouth. 'He had not got a pious mouth.' Some objected to the colour of his hair; some thought he stooped too much when he walked; and one could not endure the manner in which he said Amen."—*American Paper.*

LOOKING ON OUR DEAD.—"Have you ever seen, my reader, the face that had grown old in life grow young after death? The expression of many years since, lost for long, come out startlingly in the features, fixed and cold. Everyone has seen it; and it is sometimes strange how rapidly the change takes place. The marks of pain fade out, and with them the marks of age. I once saw an aged lady die. She had borne sharp pain for many days with the endurance of a martyr; she had to bear sharp pain to the very last. The features were tense and rigid with suffering; they remained so while life remained. It was a beautiful sight to see the change that took place in the very instant of dissolution. The features, sharp for many days with pain, in that instant recovered the old aspect which they had in health; the tense, tight look was gone. You saw the signs of pain go out. You felt that all suffering was over. It was no more of course than the working of physical law; but in that case it seemed as if there were a further meaning conveyed. It was hardly possible to look upon the countenance, so suffering the one moment, so quiet and calm the next, without remembering words which tell us concerning the country into which the Christian enters in the instant of his departure, that 'THERE shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain.' And so it seems to me when the young look comes back on the departed Christian's face. Gone, it seems to say, where the progress of time shall no longer bring age or decay. Gone where there are beings whose life may be reckoned by ages, but in whom life is fresh and young, and always will be so. Close the aged eyes! Fold the aged hands in rest! Their owner is no longer old!"—*Recreations of a Country Parson.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEWLAY.—March 10, at 14, South-place, Kensington-park, the wife of the Rev. Edward Bewlay, of a son.

SHERIDAN.—March 13, at Bellefield House, Fulham, the wife of H. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WROE—MEREDITH.—March 3, at Salem Chapel, Warrington, by the Rev. H. Rowson, Mr. Frederick Wroe, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Meredith, of Upton, near Chester.

MAYOR—BEECHAM.—March 7, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bradshawgate, Bolton, Lancashire, by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. D. Mayor, of Manchester, to Sophia, daughter of the late Dr. Beecham.

HARVEY—PORTWAY.—March 9, at the Independent Chapel, Bishop Stortford, by the Rev. J. C. Rook, of Thaxted, assisted by the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, Mr. James Harvey, of Bishop Stortford, to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. John Portway, of the Hill Farm, Old Salford, Essex.

WELLINGTON—MORECRAFT.—March 12, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. Thomas Aveling, Mr. J. Hermy Wellington, of Wilton-road, Dalston, to Clara, only child of George Morecraft, Esq., of Park Villas, Dalston.

BOYES—SUTCLIFFE.—March 13, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Hunstet, by the Rev. F. Wilson, Mr. John Boyes, Gibraltar, Pudsey, to Miss Sarah Sutcliffe, of Wortley.

LISTER—FRASER.—March 14, at the Independent Chapel, Clitheroe, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, of Blackburn, J. L. Lister, Esq., of Clitheroe, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late B. Fraser, Esq., of Liverpool.

BOW—DOUGLAS.—March 14, at the Baptist Chapel, Whitechurch, by the Rev. Mr. Mumford, Mr. William B. Bow, of Bournemouth, to Deborah Anne, only daughter of Mr. John Douglas, of Winchester.

MACPHERSON—GOURLAY.—March 14, at 25, Carlton-place, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. McFarlane, of Erskine, U.P. Church, Henry S. Macpherson, Esq., to Annie, daughter of James Gourlay, Esq., banker.

DEATHS.

DEATH.—March 3, greatly esteemed, Mr. Robert Death, Lavenham, Suffolk, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

ROBINSON.—March 5, Mary, wife of Mr. George Robinson, of Eaton Sown, Beds, aged fifty-nine. Her end was peace.

MARZIALS.—March 10, at Montauban, the Rev. Francois Maurice Marzials, for many years pastor president of the Reformed Church at Montauban, aged eighty-two.

MILLARD.—March 10, at his residence, Cologne, in the forty-eighth year of his age, Mr. Nathaniel B. Millard, agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Matthew xxv. 23.

STEPHENS.—March 12, at his residence, Howard Lodge, Malda-vale, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relations, Edward Stephens, Esq., aged forty-nine. He opened the South Australian Bank at Adelaide, and for many years was its faithful and devoted manager.

COLLINGRIDGE.—March 12, at Wormley, Herts, Mrs. Elizabeth Collingridge, relict of the late Mr. Edmund Collingridge, of 37, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, aged seventy-nine, deeply lamented.

THOMAS.—March 13, at his residence, in Lansdowne-place, Hackney, after a lingering and painful illness, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, the much beloved and very zealous minister of the Independent Chapel, Bethnal-green-road, London.

SHARP.—March 14, at Leicester, William Sharp, Esq., aged seventy-one.

GRIFFITHS.—March 15, at Brecon, in his sixty-eighth year, the Rev. G. Griffiths, late of Newport, Monmouthshire, for almost forty years a faithful minister in connexion with the Welsh Congregational body.

LILFORD.—March 15, at his seat, Lilford Hall, Oundle, the Right Hon. Lord Lilford, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. After a long and painful illness, borne with entire resignation to the will of God, he died trusting in his Saviour.

SUTTON.—March 17, at Margate, Thomas Sutton, aged eighty, for many years a highly-respected member of the Town Council and Commissioner of Pavement of the borough of Deal. His end was peace.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

There has been little change in English Securities during the past week. This afternoon prices were steady, though little business was done. Further accounts from America are looked for with undiminished anxiety. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92½ to 93 for the 10th of April, opened and closed to-day at the same quotation. For money the last price was 91½ to 92.

Owing to the general impression that the Bank rate is about to be lowered to 7 per cent., the charge for the best bills in the open market has fallen to 7½. The demand was slack, many persons deferring supplying themselves until Thursday. At the Bank of England scarcely any business was done. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on English Government Securities continues at 6 per cent.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices show little variation. The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been extremely limited, and prices have shown a further slight depression; but the tone at the close was rather firmer than in the morning. Great Western stock advanced ¼ per cent., Great Northern ½ per cent., and Lancashire and Yorkshire ½. On the other hand, there was a reduction of ¼ per cent. in Berwick, Manchester and Sheffield, and South Eastern. There were few inquiries for the Indian Railway Stocks. American Railway Securities were dull. Illinois Central Shares left off at 27½ to 27 dis., and New York and Erie at 26½ to 27.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 13.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .. £23,918,975 Government Debt £11,015,100 Other Securities .. £3,459,900 Gold Bullion .. 10,595,615 Silver Bullion .. 848,362

£23,918,975

£23,918,975

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,558,000 Government Securities .. £9,479,729 Rest .. £8,167,784 Other Securities .. £20,821,017 Public Deposits .. £6,638,884 Notes .. £6,883,645 Other Deposits .. £11,691,684 Gold & Silver Coin .. 885,167 Seven Day and other .. Bills .. 560,306

£27,269,558

£27,269,558

March 14, 1861. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

Friday, March 15, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

GREEN, J. T., Wandsworth, Surrey, manufacturer of materials for making paper, March 26, April 26.

GRUFFIN, E., Basinghall-street, woollen warehouseman, March 26, April 24.

WARD, W., Boothby Pagnell, Lincolnshire, farmer, March 26, April 18.

BLOOD, E., Leicester, innkeeper, March 26, April 25.

WEATHERILL, H., Kingston-upon-Hull, coach builder, March 27, May 1.

LIGHTFOOT, E., Nantwich, Cheshire, confectioner, March 27, April 17.

BELL, T., Bolton, machine maker, March 26, April 23.

SAVAGE, T., Macclesfield, smallware dealer, April 4 and 18.

STEVEN, R. C., West Hartlepool, grocer, March 25, May 8.

Tuesday, March 19, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

BARRIE, R., York-street, Covent-garden, builder, March 28, April 26.

MORDAUNT, A., Southampton, chemist, March 28, April 25.

RILEY, W., Ilkerton, butcher, April 4 and 18.

SCOTT, P., Liverpool, timber merchant, April 4 and 24.

MESSON, J., Brighton, upholsterer, April 8, May 6.

GROOM, G., Aldermanbury, lithographic printer, April 9, May 9.

GRAY, T., Garrett Mills, Wandsworth, manufacturer of materials for making paper, March 28, April 26.

LAIDLAW, A. W., Bury-court, City, wine merchant, March 27, May 1.

PARRY, W., Bristol, carpenter, April 9, May 9.

PENNELL, S. P., Liverpool, commission merchant, April 4 and 17.

ROBERTSON, J. B., South Shields, draper, March 26, May 14.

THE NATIONAL MODE OF TREATMENT FOR CONSUMPTION.—The published works and practical investigations of the most eminent European medical authorities, and the daily experience of all enlightened and unprejudiced medical practitioners who have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil in all stages of consumption, conclusively establish the fact that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects on the phthisical invalid. Dr. Staveland King, the distinguished Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, observes: "I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of mesenteric and pulmonary tubercles." Allen G. Chatterway, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Leominster, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, in the treatment of consumption, I have no hesitation in stating its effects are very superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Dr. Hitchman, the well-known author of "On Consumption and its Successful Treatment," states: "Having extensively prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil for a long series of years in cases of consumption, I deem it but an act of justice to record my emphatic testimony in favour of its superior merits as a preventive of emaciation, and generally as an excellent restorative in debility and diseases of the chest."—[Advertisement.]

PRICHARD'S PILLS.—The strongest of the valuable proof qualities of these medicines is the high estimation in which they are held by those who have once tried them, and which is testified by the numerous letters daily received by the proprietor, containing the highest eulogiums of their beneficial and restorative effects. Both pills may be taken together if occasion requires; and for further particulars read carefully the directions which accompany each package.—Address, 65, Charing-cross, London. May be had of all medicine vendors.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—SHORTNESS OF BREATH.—These distressing affections frequently arise from indigestion, or a relaxed state of the nervous system, and may be thoroughly overcome by a course of these corrective Pills. When the throbbing of the heart and feeling of suffocation harass the patient, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed twice a day over the pit of the stomach and right side. It will soon bring out a rash, and on its appearance all anxiety and every unfavourable symptom will be mitigated. The use of the medicines should not be discontinued until the patient has been for some time free from palpitation, which is ever apt to return if not radically cured. [Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 18.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 700 qrs from Danzig, 405 qrs Hamburg, 213 qrs Sweden, 720 qrs France, 2,600 qrs Spain, 2,800 qrs Odessa, 1,202 qrs Galatz, 4,211 qrs New York, 1,400 qrs San Francisco. Barley, 1,400 qrs from Danzig, 2,480 qrs Hamburg, 970 qrs Denmark, 650 qrs Sweden, 2,500 qrs Constantinople, 1,450 qrs Ibrail. Oats, 17,473 qrs from Sweden, 1,114 qrs Denmark, 3,903 qrs Holland, 670 qrs coastwise. Tares, 96 qrs from Danzig, 613 qrs Hamburg, 137 qrs Bremen. Flour, 23,550 barrels from United States, 2,800 barrels St. Thomas, 3,000 sacks from San Francisco. The supply of English wheat at this day's market was very moderate, and met with a ready sale at 1s per qr advance upon Monday's prices. The arrivals of foreign in the past week have been liberal, and there was more business doing and fine samples realised 1s to 2s per qr advance. Flour in good demand at prices the turn in favour of sellers. Barley dull, excepting for the finest malting descriptions. In beans and peas little doing, without alteration in price. The arrivals of oats were moderate, trade being steady, at quite as much money as on Monday last. Tares and cloverseed selling at irregular prices. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Danzig ..	70 7 78
Essex and Kent, Red	42 10 64	Konigsberg, Red ..	62 7 4
Ditto White ..	44 7 0	Pomeranian, Red ..	66 7 3
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock ..	66 7 3
Yorkshire Red ..	— —	Danish and Holstein	60 7 3
Scotch ..	34 36	East Friesland ..	60 6 1
Rye ..	42 46	Petersburg ..	50 5 5
Barley, English ..	42 46	Riga and Archangel ..	— —
Scotch ..	42 46	Polish Odessa ..	52 5 6
Malt (pale) ..	64 70	Marianopol ..	56 5 3
Beans, mazagan ..	38 42	Taganrog ..	— —
Ticks ..	— —	Egyptian ..	42 4 4
Harrow ..	— —	American (U.S.) ..	58 7 0
Pigeon ..	— —	Barley, Pomeranian	36 4 0
Peas, White ..	42 44	Konigsberg ..	— —
Grey ..	40 42	Danish ..	32 3 4
Maple ..	40 42	East Friesland ..	23 3 0
Boilers ..	— —	Egyptian ..	27 2 9
Tares (English new) ..	— —	Odessa ..	27 2 9
Foreign ..	— —		
Oats (English new) ..	30 2 1	Boats—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse ..	36 4 0
Sack of 280 lbs.,	54 5 7	Pigeon ..	42 4 4
Linseed, English ..	— —	Egyptian ..	38 4 2
Baltic ..	56 5 8	Peas, White ..	41 4 6
Black Sea ..	56 4 8	Oats—	
Hampseed ..	46 4 8	Dutch ..	20 2 6
Canaryseed ..	50 5 6	Jahde ..	19 2 5
Oatmeal, per cwt. of		Danish ..	19 2 4
112 lbs. English ..	— —	Danish, Yellow feed	22 2 5
German ..	56 8 1	Swedish ..	24 2 5
French ..	— —	Petersburg ..	24 2 7
American ..	40 4 6	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.,	
Linseed Cakes, 12½ to 13½		New York ..	28 3 3
Rape Cakes, 8½ to 10½		Spanish, per sack ..	46 5 0
Rape Seed 30½ to 35½		Carawayseed, per cwt.	28 3 2

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis, are from 9d to 9½d; household ditto, 7d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 18.

There was a fair average supply of foreign stock in our market to-day; but on the whole, the demand for it ruled steady at quite last week's quotations. The arrivals of home-fatted beasts fresh up to our market this morning exhibited a falling off, when compared with this day's fortnight; but, for the most part, in prime condition. Generally speaking, the demand for all breeds was less active, yet, in some instances, the quotations advanced 3d per 8lbs. The general top figure for Scots was 4s 10d, but the primest stock sold without difficulty at 5s per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; and from Scotland 160 Scots and crosses. The show of sheep was seasonably good as to number, but the condition of the supply was inferior. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at the late decline in the quotations. A few very superior old Downs realised 6s in the wool; but the general top figure was 5s 10d per 8lbs. There was about 8,500 shorn sheep on offer in the market, at about 1s per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. The supply of lambs was moderate, and moved off steadily at from 7s to 8s per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight 40 lambs came to hand. Calves—the supply of which was limited—were in steady request, at very full prices. We have to report a very dull sale for pigs, at last Monday's currency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.			
	s. d.		s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8	Fr. coarse woolled	4 8 to 5 6
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 8 5 10
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	5 0 5 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	5 8 6 0
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat sm. porters	4 8 4 10

Slauking calves, 18s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 26s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 18.

Since our last report fair average supplies of both beef and mutton have reached us, the trade for which is very inactive, at our quotations. Veal and prime small pork are firm in prices; but large pork is selling on rather easier terms.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
	s. d.		s. d.
Inferior beef	3 10 to 3 0	Small pork	4 6 to 5 0
Middling ditto	3 2 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 4 0
Prime large do	3 6 3 8	Middling ditto	4 2 4 4
Do. small do.	3 8 4 0	Prime ditto	4 6 4 8
Large pork	3 8 4 4	Veal	4 0 4 10

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, March 19.

TEA.—The market has continued very quiet in without any change to notice in value.

SUGAR.—Only limited dealings have been entered into and previous rates have, in most instances, been maintained. In the refined market, however, there has been more activity, at fully previous rates.

COFFEE.—The market has been rather dull; prices, however, have been steady.

RICE.—More inquiry has been experienced for the better descriptions, and slightly advanced prices have been easily obtained for superior East India.

SALTETRE.—The dealings have been to a fair extent, and quotations have improved about 6d. per cwt for good and fine qualities.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 16.—Supplies of winter greens, though improving, are still insufficient for the demand. Large quantities of excellent brocoli continue to arrive from Cornwall. Continental contributions also continue to be imported. Pine apples and grapes have altered but little since our last. Oranges still make their appearance, at about last week's rates. Good cobs may be had at from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Asparagus, French beans, and new potatoes may also be had. Cucumbers are scarce. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Lily of the Valley, Chinese Primulas, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 18.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,570 firkins butter, and 3,425 hales bacon; and from foreign ports 12,601 casks butter, 435 hales and 1,611 boxes bacon. In the Irish butter market the business is quite in retail, at irregular rates, according to quality. In the foreign market prices have declined rapidly, best

down to 120s. The bacon market ruled very stiff, and a further advance of 2s to 3s per cwt was obtained, the quantity offered for sale not being equal to the demand; prime Waterford was sold at 68s to 69s on board for shipment.

POTATOES.—BOMOUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 18.—Since our last report, full average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been on sale at these markets, but in but middling condition. All fine samples have changed hands at full prices; otherwise, the trade has been in a depressed state, at barely previous rates. York flukes, 130s to 150s; Scotch Regents, 160s to 115s; Ditto cups, 80s to 100s; Ditto rocks, 90s to 100s; Dunbars, 160s to 180s; other kinds, 65s to 95s.

SEEDS. Monday, March 18.—The trade for seeds remains with little activity, and sales are slow and difficult to make at irregular prices. Dealers report that the backward state of the country and continued broken weather retard field operations, and that farmers do not yet require supplies.

WOOL. Monday, March 18.—On the whole, there is rather more firmness in our market, but the amount of business doing in it is still limited. A few parcels of the new clip have already made their appearance. The export trade is chiefly confined to a few lots of Down wools.

HOPS. Monday, March 18.—Rather more business has been transacted of late, and though the demand is far from large, it has been sufficient to give a healthier tone to our market, and a firmer character to our currency, which is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kents, 60s, 120s, 168s; Sussex, 60s, 80s, 120s; Yearlings, 80s, 120s, 170s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 6 bales from Ostend, 14 from Harburg, 109 from Hambro', 51 from Rotterdam, 189 bales and 2 pockets from Antwerp.

OIL. Monday, March 18.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 28s to 29s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape is rather dearer, foreign refined being quoted at 38s 6d to 40s, and brown at 36s 6d to 37s per cwt. Olive oils attract very little attention; but for cocoa-nut there is a fair demand at late rates. Palm is lower. Fine Lagos has been disposed of 45s to 45s 10s per ton. Fish oils are neglected. Spirits of turpentine 30s 6d to 31s 6d per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, March 16.—The transactions in flax continue of a very limited character, yet we have no change to notice in its value. Hemp is still very dull, and Petersburg clean may be had at 31s 10s per ton. Fine jute finds a sale, at full prices; but medium and inferior parcels are much neglected. Coir goods move off steadily, on former terms.

COALS. Monday, March 18.—A very heavy market, at last day's rates. Stewart's 10s, South Hutton 10s, Lambton's 10s 6d, Hartlepool 10s, Kellie 17s 6d, Hedley's 10s, Hutton Lyon's 10s, Wylam 15s 6d, Hartley's 15s 6d Tanfield 12s 9d—53 fresh arrivals, 83 left—185.

TALLOW. Monday, March 18.—The tallow market is firm to-day, and prices are rather on the advance. P.Y.C. is quoted at 60s per cwt on the spot, and at 55s 6d to 56s for the last three months delivery. Rough fat 3s 6d per 5 lbs.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock.....	Casks, 17418	Casks, 15203	Casks, 17035	Casks, 34707	Casks, 71795
Price of Yellow Candles.....	70s 0d	66s 0d	52s 9d	58s 0d	60s 0d
to do.....	to do	to do	to do	to do	to do
Delivery last Week.....	1214	1258	1287	1002	717
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	91430	91539	86060	86920	86949
Arrived last Week.....	3739	298	31	834	665
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	91869	95029	91528	91546	118850
Price of Town Tallow.....	54s 3d	56s 6d	59s 3d	58s 0d	58s 9d

Advertisements.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BEST SETS OF TEETH.—EDWD. MILES and SON, SURGEON-DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, Bishopsgate Church, E.C., encourage their Patients and Medical Friends, to whom they have been so largely indebted for the last thirty years, still to avail themselves of the superiority of their BEST SETS OF TEETH, every description of which they adapt without pain, and without or with springs. Best Stopping with Gold, &c. Extraction for Toothache almost entirely avoided. Extracts from E. Miles and Son's two-shilling book—which is an original work on the teeth—setting forth the essential importance of true and pure work for the mouth, and many other valuable hints to the suffering and toothless, can be had gratis, per stamped envelope, or at their residence, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE CHURCH, E.C.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH AND FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 3, Langham-place, Regent-street, near Portland-place.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES.—The Magenta, the Solferino, and Penser à Moi. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle, the three in a neat box, 7s. 6d. Rimmel, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London, and at 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

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